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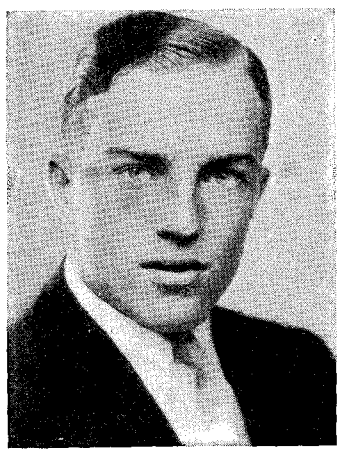

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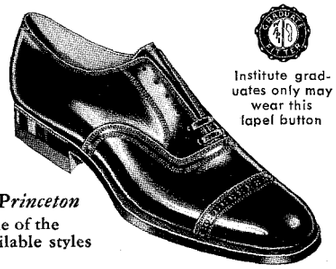

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 2, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

TAKING UP THE SLACK IN RECOVERY—Roosevelt Returns; Federal Dole to End; Public and Private Job-Spreading Drives Intensified; Press Critical

Ruddy and rested, President Roosevelt carried "good news" to the Nation last week.

The President and his two chief relief-aids, PWA Administrator Harold L. Ickes and WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, returned to their tasks after three weeks at sea with enough stored-up sunshine to start untangling the employment snarl with energy and good cheer.

While they were away, all hope of ending the Federal dole by the announced dead-line of November 1 had gone glimmering. The air was blue with scalding and querulous criticism of the relief-program.

To smooth their home-coming path, Comptroller General John R. McCarl made $1,000,000,000 available for WPA projects, breaking the bottle-neck hampering the drive. Prior to last week he had approved the release of only a little more than $600,000 for quick, cheap work of the WPA type.

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Happy and full of energy, Harry L. Hopkins (left) *and Harold L. Ickes came home from their cruise with the President to put new life into the work-relief drive. Here they are shown en route at Panama*

Direct Relief to End

With this impetus and undaunted by public doubts, Mr. Hopkins promised promptly upon his return to Washington that direct relief (the dole) would be abolished in November. He expected the load of relief by made-work to be "appreciably lighter" during the next fiscal year.

"We will never get everybody off relief," he added, "but the States will carry it."

The burden of doing away with the dole rests squarely upon Mr. Hopkins' shoulders.

Mr. Ickes's particular burden, the heavier public-works and housing program, will not begin to lift until December 15, when he expects to have 350,000 additional men at work.

President Roosevelt, in his first speech after his return to the White House on October 24, underscored the Hopkins pledge by declaring that more than 2,000,000 persons now on direct relief-rolls would have "*bona fide* jobs" before December 1.

Not relief, but recovery, and recovery through private industry, was what the President stressed in his remarks by radio from the White House for the 1935 Mobilization of Human Needs.

Greeted at Charleston the day before by Postmaster General James A. Farley with word that increased Post-Office receipts "simply reflect the improvement which is general in business, industry, and agriculture," the President declared:

"Yes, we are on our way back; not just by pure chance, not by a turn of the wheel in the cycle; we are coming back soundly because we planned it that way and don't let anybody tell you differently."

The next night, after Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins had laid new surveys on his desk in the White House, the President cited figures to show that the nation is conquering the depression. September reemployment statistics sent the employment index to the highest point since November, 1930, with the largest gain for any single month in the past year and a half. Jobs for 350,000 persons had increased selected industrial pay-rolls by $12,000,000 over August.

The President found that even those industries long backward in showing signs of recovery "are putting their best foot forward."

"We seem to be taking up the slack," he observed.

"Work" Emphasized

Throughout he emphasized the word "work."

"Neither private charity nor government relief wants to continue to help people who can work but who won't work," he reiterated. "There is only one legitimate excuse for unwillingness to work and that is bad health or advanced age.

"It is the duty of private charity and of State and local government agencies to take care of those who for these sound reasons are unable to work and, as I have so often said, it is only the duty of the Federal Government to assist in this type of relief when private and local means come to the end of their tether."

Judging from previously published comments, this approach to the problem might prove unsatisfactory both to organs of business and their foes.

"It becomes increasingly obvious that the only practical answer is the dole," Laurence Stern wrote in *The Magazine of Wall Street*, "and that there is not the remotest chance that the present $4,000,000,000 'work-relief' program will either have attained its original objectives or have solved the unemployment problem when the present vast appropriations run out about nine months from now. . . .

Hopeful of Solution

"Can business solve the unemployment problem? It always has. It will do it again—and the more the political witch doctors let it alone the faster it will do it.

"Meanwhile the most helpful thing the New Deal could do would be to declare the recent promised 'breathing spell' to be permanent and to lessen the fear of fiscal disaster ahead by putting its relief-program on a basis both less chaotic and less wasteful. To this end, looking the facts in the face and pocketing utterly false pride, next year should take us to a dole, frank and unashamed. Pending an apparently assured economic recovery, it is the only practical stop-gap."

As "snow flurries herald another winter,"

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The Nation, liberal weekly, from a different perspective, attacks the abandonment of Federal transient-relief and asks "what has happened to the bold program for caring for to-day's jobless?

"Its [the Government's] failure to assume the responsibility at this crisis suggests that the difficulties at Washington are not due solely to red tape and inefficiency. The fine social consciousness which characterized the early days of the New Deal appears to have faded."

"Muddle" Pictured

Attempting to provide a "guide-post through the muddle," the New York *Post* (Ind.) says:

"The Administration, when it comes to relief, is just about the most extravagant, stingy, reckless, tightwad, generous, cautious, callous, enlightened, penny-pinching, and profligate Administration on record—depending on what speech you hear or what paper you read. . . . Obviously, we aren't spending enough to revive business, to stimulate recovery [or to] maintain the jobless at a decent standard."

Frank R. Kent, in the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.), sought the answer to the riddle, saying:

"Probably the most distressing feature of the times is that, tho there has been a general and conceded business improvement all over the country, there is no corresponding decrease in unemployment nor any real reduction in the relief-load. On the contrary, while the unemployment figures remain approximately the same, the cost of relief (no matter by what name it is called) has multiplied.

"It seems impossible to escape the conclusion that the Roosevelt relief-policy is not only appallingly costly, but amazingly ineffectual.

Shirking Suspected

"There is plenty of evidence that it actually stands in the way of real employment; that, as it is rigged and administered, idle men vastly prefer to remain on the relief-rolls, either as recipients of the straight dole or in some boon-doggling job of the WPA than accept work in private industry or agriculture."

The President, at least, seemed willing to set to work.

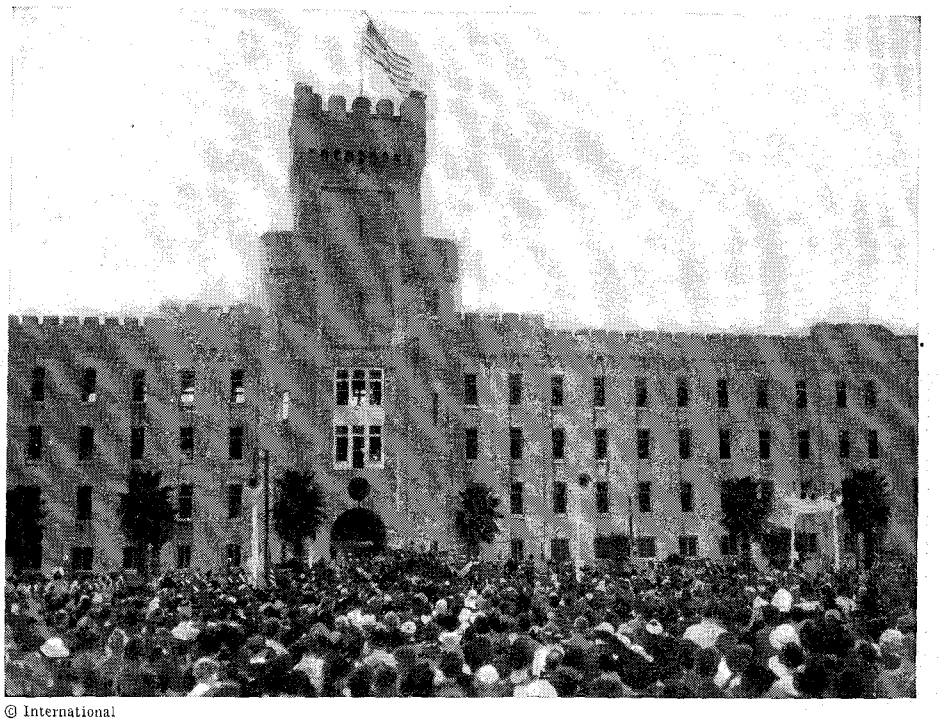
"And so I am back, sunburned and hearty, ready to tackle a great many things," he said at Charleston.

Among them were neutrality, the 1937 budget, the January opening of Congress with its NRA and bonus obstacles. Perhaps, pondering these items, he will be forced to make frequent use of his new thermotainer, a food-cabinet on wheels, that resembles a bicycle and from which he can munch meals at his desk. Always, he must be alert, with one eye cocked toward the Supreme Court, which in the coming weeks may require him to do some quick patching of his New Deal.

One other thing to be tackled—the 1936 campaign—must have come to his mind as he prepared to cast his own vote next Tuesday at Hyde Park in the New York State elections.

Keeping America Out of War

Hull's Note to League as Moral Influence for Peace; Isolation Fantastic, Says Stimson; President Voices Determination



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Here at The Citadel the key-note was peace: Part of the crowd that came to hear President Roosevelt on the campus in Charleston, South Carolina

"Realizing that war adversely affects every country, that it may seriously endanger the economic welfare of each and that it causes untold human misery and even threatens the existence of civilization, the United States . . . undertakes at all times to not only exercise its moral influence in favor of peace throughout the world, but to contribute in every practicable way within the limitations of our foreign policy to that end."

With these words, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, last Saturday answered an inquiry from the League of Nations as to our attitude in the European crisis. He reviewed steps already taken by this country to exert moral influence for peace within the limitation of policies defined previously, and, without making any commitment, reserved liberty of action in the Italo-Ethiopian situation.

Stimson's View

His reply brought satisfaction to those who advocate that this country maintain the position of neutrality recently proclaimed by President Roosevelt. It was a disappointment to those sharing the views of Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, who last week in a radio address urged President Roosevelt to marshal national public opinion in support of the League of Nations at the present time.

"A war anywhere is dangerous." Countless loud speakers blared out Mr. Stimson's warning. ". . . A great war will ultimately make us suffer whether we go in or not. . . . The chief problem of the world to-day is war-prevention, not isolation. . . . Isolation in the modern world is a fantastic impossibility, so far as keeping out of economic trouble is concerned. . . ."

A few hours before this speech went on the air President Roosevelt, with the grim, turreted, barracks-like structure of The Citadel, South Carolina's historical military college in Charleston, as a background, reiterated his determination to keep this nation out of wars. He said:

"Three weeks ago, when I spoke in San Diego, I tried to make clear and I want to make clear now, that it will be my earnest effort to keep this country free and unentangled from any possible war across the sea."

Following his speech he left for Washington. Next day, announcement was made that the United States would accept the invitation to attend the naval limitation conference in London December 2. (See page 9.) Two days later Secretary Hull made his reply to the League.

Foreign Reaction

This reply proved pleasing to Rome. A government spokesman, according to the Associated Press, said that Italy "can not help but be gratified" at Secretary of State Hull's reaffirmation of American neutrality.

Geneva, on the whole, found the note "encouraging." But French delegates regarded it as a "polite no."

To *Le Journal*, of Paris, Secretary Hull's message is an assurance of sympathetic interest but it is also "an extremely polite but categorical refusal."

The United States is bound by its neutrality law, says the *Midi*, Paris. "President Roosevelt is chained, but he has gone as far as his chains permit."

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"California, Here I Go"—Hearst

Publisher's Announcement That He Will Close Up His Estates, Because of High Taxes, Gets Little Sympathy From Press—Movie Trek Eastward a Possible Result of His Decision

Film folk will no longer flock to fabulous San Simeon as guests of William Randolph Hearst.

Seats for 150 in the great dining-hall of his baronial castle on La Cuesta Encantada (The Enchanted Hill) will be empty. Favored friends of the publisher will not alight from planes at his San Simeon landing-field. They will not splash in the warmed sea-water of the marble swimming-pools, nor feed the animals in the mountain-side zoo, nor frolic through room after room loaded with Old World treasures. Only placid cattle will roam the vast stretches of his 270,000-acre ranch which spreads for fifty miles along the Pacific Coast half-way between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Nor will the wires from his other California estate, 50,000-acre Wyntoon, in the northern Sierras, hum with messages to editors of his papers throughout the country.

Not, at least, if Mr. Hearst holds to his plan to sell his places and forsake his native State.

"California, Here I Go," was the way many newspapers head-lined Mr. Hearst's decision, announced last week.

Taxation the Reason

The reason was taxation. When a new income-tax law was introduced in the California Legislature last January, Mr. Hearst and his newspapers—he owns five in California—fought it from the start. He warned that it would drive out capital and the motion-picture industry.

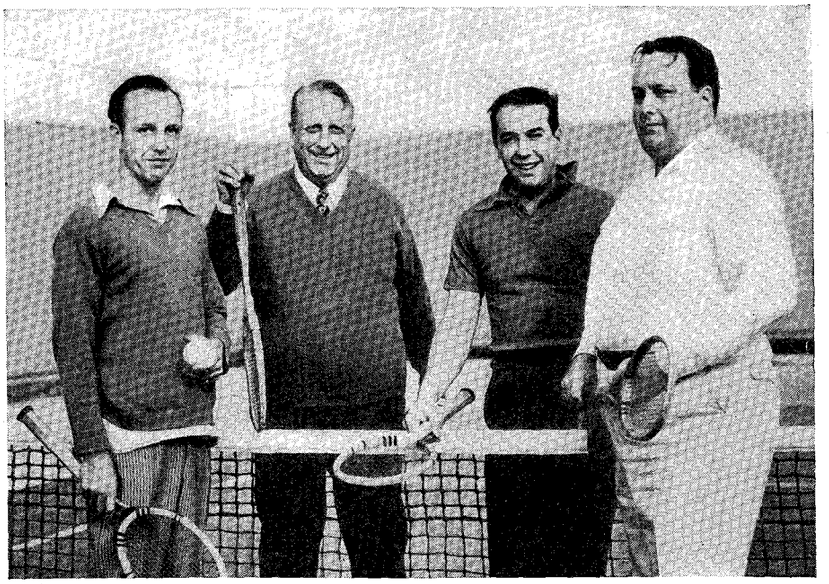
In Mr. Hearst's San Francisco *Examiner* last April, Charles G. Norris and his wife, Kathleen Norris, famous authors, then paying 52 per cent. of their earnings in Federal income taxes, said they would sell their Palo Alto home and their ranch in the foothills and move out of California if the law were passed. (Later, Mr. Norris admitted he would stay, "even tho it's costing me between $30,000 and $40,000 to do it.")

Motion-picture executives, with millions of dollars invested in Southern California, took up the cry.

Nevertheless, the California Legislature heeded Gov. Frank Merriam's plea for a balanced budget and for a compromise with the Upton Sinclair EPIC idea, and adopted personal income-tax rates approximately one-fourth of the Federal income tax, rising on a graduated scale to a maximum of 15 per cent. for incomes above $250,000.

In computing the tax, the entire income from every source within or without the State is applied against residents. Any one who lives in the State an aggregate of six months a year is considered a resident.

The California tax, added to Federal and New York State income taxes, surtaxes and other levies, would take from 80 to 90 per cent. of his income, Mr. Hearst informed the Hollywood edition of *Variety*, theatrical publication, which had predicted his departure.



Acme

Family tennis at San Simeon: Future games will be played elsewhere if Mr. Hearst has his way. With him are his sons, W. R., Jr. (left), *John Randolph, and George*

How much he would have left after paying out 80 or 90 per cent. of his income can only be guessed.

The Hearst Empire

His ownings include twenty-eight newspapers, thirteen magazines, radio stations, feature syndicates, city and country real estate, mines, and valuable art objects.

In a survey in its October issue, *Fortune* estimated the value of the Hearst empire at $220,000,000. The consolidated net income of the Hearst Corporation in 1934, with provision for a Federal tax of $1,600,673.55, was shown to be $8,396,888.63. This figure does not by any means include all the Hearst assets.

"I simply can not afford to be a resident of California as well as a resident of New York, nor can anybody else," Mr. Hearst told press associations in a supplementary statement the day after his announcement in *Variety*.

New York has been Mr. Hearst's legal and voting residence for thirty years. He has a home on Riverside Drive, owns several New York City hotels, and an estate on Long Island. By his intention to "live almost entirely in New York" he does not escape personal income taxes, but the rates in New York are much less in the higher brackets than in California.

In fact, there are only fifteen States which have no personal income taxes and in which, consequently, he would not be required to pay any levy on his personal fortune. From one of these, New Jersey, the Mayor of Atlantic City wired an invitation to the publisher and to nine motion-picture executives to come there to live.

Mr. Hearst admitted that the tax problem did not spring entirely from California laws. He called Federal imposts "more intolerable and unreasonable." The methods of the tax-collector, he added, are "largely those of the gangster and the gunman."

"Heaven knows, I do not want to leave California," he declared. "No one does, least of all a Native Son whose father was a pioneer."

Attitude of Press

This sentiment found little sympathy among other publishers in California as widely apart as the radical *Pacific Weekly*, the liberal Los Angeles *Illustrated Daily News*, and the conservative Los Angeles *Times*.

"Ignoring what may be justifiable reasons for his decision," said *The Pacific Weekly*, "the rank-and-file Californian will welcome the termination of Mr. Hearst's citizenship in California. This State has much to bear; Mr. Hearst's departure would considerably lighten the load. Is it too much to hope that he might take his disgraceful, Fascist-propaganda newspapers with him? Surely that would be a break for California."

Manchester Boddy, Editor of *The Illustrated Daily News*, said in a front-page editorial:

"That Mr. Hearst should imagine that his insolent 'rebuke' to the State of California should cause a sympathetic uprising in his behalf betrays a degree of egotism of which not even he has been hitherto suspected. . . .

"If California had developed into an ideal

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State in which taxes were as low as they should be, in which standards of living were as high as they could be, and in which there was realizable opportunity for all, Mr. Hearst would be the first to claim the credit.

"But now that the crazy dance of State-wrecking 'prosperity' is over and the fiddler wants his pay, Mr. Hearst disclaims all responsibility and stalks out of the State."

"Concedes Defeat"

And the Los Angeles *Times:*

"In shaking the dust of his native State from his feet, W. R. Hearst suggests that others of large incomes, particularly film luminaries, should do the same. He thinks that almost any alert picture interest in New York City or other suitable Eastern location could get the stars away from California. Since the description neatly fits Hearst's own new set-up, it is possible. The statement may presage such an effort by himself."

Hollywood and Broadway expected that emulation of Mr. Hearst's example would be forthcoming.

Louis B. Mayer, President of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, considered it "inevitable that others will be obliged to follow, regardless of their great love for this State."

With Mr. Hearst confining his own motion-picture activities, represented by Cosmopolitan Productions, to New York, the United Press said that "it appeared that Mr. Hearst would lead the way in an Eastward movie trek."

Mr. Hearst did not "see anything particularly startling in my statement." Obviously others did.

Walker's Homecoming

Dapper, debonair, a little older, a little wiser, James J. Walker, former Mayor of New York, sailed for home last week from his voluntary three-year European exile. Mr. Walker announced prior to sailing that he was returning to resume "the practise of law."

Despite this statement, and one to the effect that he is "out of politics," there are those who believe that the former Mayor, who resigned as a result of the Seabury investigation of Mr. Walker's Administration, may run again for public office.

"It has happened frequently in this country," says the New York *Daily News*, "that a bold and brilliant man, seemingly down and out politically, has bided his time and made a smashing comeback. . . . It is by no means impossible that Walker may be Mayor of New York again."

But, maybe that is far from his thoughts. Maybe he is coming back to seek a city post just long enough to qualify for a pension.

To which the New York *Herald Tribune* vigorously objects. "Mr. Walker," it says, "has been much more than paid in full for his public services, and to suggest that he be now supplied with an annuity, almost wholly at public cost, is a perversion of the simplest concepts of the obligations of public office."

Corn-Hog Farmers Back AAA

President for Permanent Set-Up as 1936 Referendum Wins; Wallace Would Permit Production Increases to Safeguard Consumer

© International

Secretary Wallace: He was jubilant over corn-hog referendum

Jubilant are the corn-hog farmers. Jubilant also are Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Chester C. Davis, AAA Administrator, and all those in favor of the AAA. For the farmers' corn-hog referendum held last Saturday resulted in an overwhelming victory for those desiring the continuance of Federal regulation.

Following a count of the vote, which, in the early returns, approximated six to one, Mr. Davis announced that plans are being formed to put into prompt effect President Roosevelt's intention to make the AAA permanent.

"Already," said the President in a statement issued on the eve of the referendum, "the Adjustment Administration has under way local studies to help in working out farm programs on a county basis, so as to fit the best permanent use of the varying soil resources of the county to that county's share of available domestic and foreign markets. . . ."

Size of Vote Surprizing

The result of the referendum was not unexpected. Whatever surprize there was lay in the size of the vote which was cast at the same time that the Supreme Court was being requested by the Government to render an early decision on the constitutionality of AAA processing taxes.

"The referendum," said Mr. Wallace, "means that corn-hog farmers of the country . . . realize their triple duty: to the consumer; to the cause of soil conservation, and to the maintenance of a fair income for themselves. . . ."

Declaring that there was need to increase the country's pork supply reduced heavily by drought, Secretary Wallace said that the AAA has proposed plans to permit production increases of 25 to 30 per cent. to safeguard the consumer from undue price-rises.

"A few weeks ago," comments the New York *Herald Tribune* on the referendum, "an Oklahoma farmer wrote his local newspaper that: 'Any one with a thimbleful of brains could foretell the result of such a vote. . . .'

"A few things that the AAA did not trouble to tell these farmers . . . were the facts about . . . the reaction of the whole consuming public to the price of pork, [and] the effect of the AAA's processing taxes on the price of goods which the farmer and every one else buys."

But the other side of the picture is presented by J. S. Ploughe in an article in *The Christian Century:*

"If any one thinks that it is possible to increase the price that any producer receives for his product without a corresponding increase in the cost of that article to the consumer he lacks a realistic outlook on the economic scene.

"The farmer is convinced that the cost to the consumer of his economic parity with industry has not been unreasonable. It seems a small price to pay for economic security for one-half of our population."

New Tests for New Deal

In the familiar smoke of Pittsburgh, his home town, Prof. Joseph Warren Madden last week set into motion the machinery of the new National Labor Relations Board, which functions for collective-bargaining justice under the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Law.

The new board began hearing the complaint of nine Pittsburgh garage employees of the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, that they had been discharged for union activities, in violation of the Wagner-Connery Law. The company maintained that the men were discharged for neglecting the safety aspects of their work.

The Indianapolis *Star* (Ind.-Rep.) predicted that "the case may go to the courts for a test earlier than was expected."

On two other fronts during the week the New Deal faced fire.

In Peoria, Illinois, a farmer who had failed to get an extension on his mortgage filed a petition to become a bankrupt under the revised Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act. The United States District Court found the new law, rushed through last summer, to be as unconstitutional as the original Act, which went down to defeat in the Supreme Court last May.

Attack in Georgia

At the same time, Georgia launched an attack on important New Deal legislation, the first sovereign State to do so. Gov. Eugene Talmadge petitioned the Supreme Court to enjoin enforcement of the Bankhead Cotton Control Act on the ground that the rights of the State were being invaded.

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Back to, or Forward With, the Constitution?

Supreme Court's Assertion of Power to Declare Acts of Congress Unconstitutional Made by Marshall 132 Years Ago; Precedent, Hotly Debated Since, a Hurdle for New Deal

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Novel Idea
—Herblock for NEA Service

This is the second of a series of three articles on the Constitution, a vital issue of to-day. The first appeared in last week's issue. The final article will appear next week.

An ex-frontiersman, tall, dark, and black-eyed, made a decision 132 years ago which rises before the New Deal to-day like a gigantic hurdle.

It was the first time that the Supreme Court of the United States asserted its power to declare an Act of Congress unconstitutional.

John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, persuaded his colleagues on the Supreme Court Bench to join him in this momentous step. It came in the midst of a bitter political quarrel in which Marshall, the ex-frontiersman and Revolutionary soldier, was arrayed against his distant cousin, the lanky, freckled, reddish-haired Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States.

Both were Virginians. Both contributed monumentally to American progress. But each disliked and suspected the other, and feared his influence upon the young nation. Jefferson, scion of a wealthy family, loved the common people and trusted their political judgment. Marshall, born in a log-cabin, loved to mingle with the common people, yet distrusted their political judgment.

Awaiting a Show-Down

It was while the country was awaiting a show-down between these kinsmen, the President and the Chief Justice, that Marshall rendered his historic opinion. Curiously, it created little excitement at the time. But "to the lawyers of to-day," says Charles Warren in "The Supreme Court in United States History" "the significance of Marshall's opinion lies in its establishment of the power of the Court to adjudicate the validity of an Act of Congress—the fundamental decision in the American system of constitutional law."

Vitally important as the decision later proved to be, the issue "was actually dragged in by the hair, so to speak, by Marshall, for purely political considerations," according to Louis B. Boudin in "Government by Judiciary." And even Marshall's biographer, Albert J. Beveridge, calls it a step "which, for courage, statesmanlike foresight, and, indeed, for perfectly calculated audacity, has few parallels in judicial history."

Had Marshall not taken that step, Beveridge says, "the power of the Supreme Court to annul an Act of Congress probably would not have been insisted upon thereafter.

"For, during the thirty-two years that Marshall remained on the Supreme Bench after the decision of that case, and for twenty years after his death, no case came before the Court where an Act of Congress was overthrown; and none had been invalidated since the adoption of the Constitution to the day when Marshall delivered his epochal opinion."

Must Run Gantlet

But the decision was made and to-day, 132 years later, the Roosevelt program faces a Supreme Court entrenched in the power which John Marshall asserted.

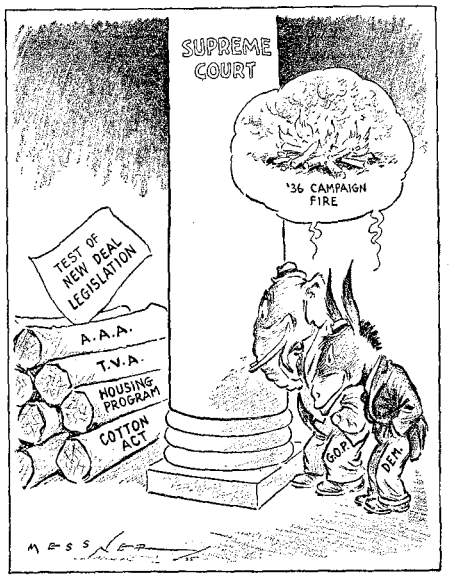
To survive, it must run that gantlet of constitutional interpretation, or the Administration must put through a constitutional amendment.

With several New Deal measures, notably the NRA, already declared unconstitutional by the Court, it is widely believed that the President will make a constitutional amendment an issue in the 1936 Presidential campaign.

This question of a constitutional amendment goes hand in hand with the argument over whether the Constitution actually authorizes the Supreme Court to declare an Act of Congress unconstitutional or whether John Marshall's decision was a usurpation of power. Scholars line up on both sides. From the same premises they arrive at opposite conclusions.

All this adds interest to the circumstances under which Marshall, in the great case of Marbury *vs.* Madison, stripped the Supreme Court of one power, in order to assert its right to void an Act of Congress.

The case had its inception in a political fight between Marshall's party, the Federalists, and the Jeffersonian party, first known as Anti-Federalists, then Republicans, then Republican Democrats and, finally, Democrats.



Fuel for Whose Fire?
—Messner in the Rochester Times-Union

Just before Jefferson took office on March 4, 1801, the outgoing Federalists, under President John Adams, filled the Federal Courts with their own judges. Marshall, then Secretary of State, was persuaded to accept the Chief Justiceship. The Court then was by no means the respected body it is to-day. It held its sessions in a basement under the Senate Chamber—as contrasted with its new $10,000,000 edifice.

When Jefferson took office, with James Madison as his Secretary of State, it was a moot question who could declare an Act of Congress unconstitutional. One faction said only the States could do so; the other maintained the Supreme Court had the power. But the test had never come.

Curious Quirk

The Marbury-Madison case had a curious quirk. It developed when Marshall, as retiring Secretary of State, forgot to deliver some commissions to newly appointed judges. Even the brilliant Marshall, who was to serve thirty-four years as Chief Justice, had moments of forgetfulness. One story is that on one of his trips to Washington he wrote his wife that he had forgotten to bring extra breeches, and that the Washington tailors were so busy they could not come to his rescue.

In any event, the judges' commissions were still in the Secretary of State's office when Jefferson took office. He declared them void and ordered Madison not to deliver them.

Several of these judges, notably William Marbury, whose name identifies the case, appealed to the Supreme Court to force Secretary Madison through a writ of mandamus to hand over the commissions. Thus the case was looked upon as a struggle

(Continued on page 34)

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Topics in Brief

IT seems that the only members of the dairy industry that are contented are the cows.—*Troy (N. Y.) Record.*

THE eternal struggle is popular government trying to retain its popularity.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

WHAT business needs is more orders from customers and fewer from the Government.—*Mobile Press-Register.*

THIS year's winner of the Nobel Peace Prize will be the fellow who discovers some way to keep the diplomats apart.—*Judge.*

THIS will never be a truly representative government until lobbyists, as well as officials, are elected by the people.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

AT any minute now on the African front it is expected the dove of peace will be captured and set to work carrying battle reports.—*Detroit News.*

IF the colleges continue to get more and more finicky, pretty soon an amateur won't be able to make a decent living in any sport.—*Boston Herald.*

OUT of "unswerving loyalty to the President," Gen. Hugh Johnson proposes to discuss publicly some "lousy aspects of this Administration," says the Chicago *Daily News.* F. D. R. should be overwhelmed by such display of devotion.—*Savannah Morning News.*

A GERMAN chemist has evolved a suit of pajamas made of wood. It seems a very drastic solution of the crumbs-in-the-bed problem.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

MORE and more as time goes on are we disposed to applaud the originator of the plan that put the Atlantic between America and Europe.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THREE months after its death, NRA's payroll is still $200,000 a week—believed to be an all-time high for professional pallbearers at one funeral.—*Detroit News.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT says there will be no new taxes in 1936. And this comes just when business had begun to hope there would be no new taxes in 1936!—*New York Sun.*

MOST of the wealthier families probably will be able to afford roast pork for Thanksgiving; the rest of us will have to be satisfied with the usual turkey.—*Springfield (Mass.) Union.*

IT might be a good idea to form a merger of the League of Nations and the League for Less Noise. Their aims are similar and neither organization is doing so well alone.—*New Yorker.*

OUR voice-in-the-wilderness prize goes to the W. C. T. U., which has just issued recipes for making drinks out of blackberries, huckleberries, cranberries, rhubarb, and barley.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

IF bread is to be raised it seems to be the general idea of the consumer to let the yeast do it.—*Norfolk (Va.) Ledger-Dispatch.*

MUSSOLINI indignantly denies that he has heard rumors that he has persuaded himself to listen to peace proposals from himself.—*Dallas News.*

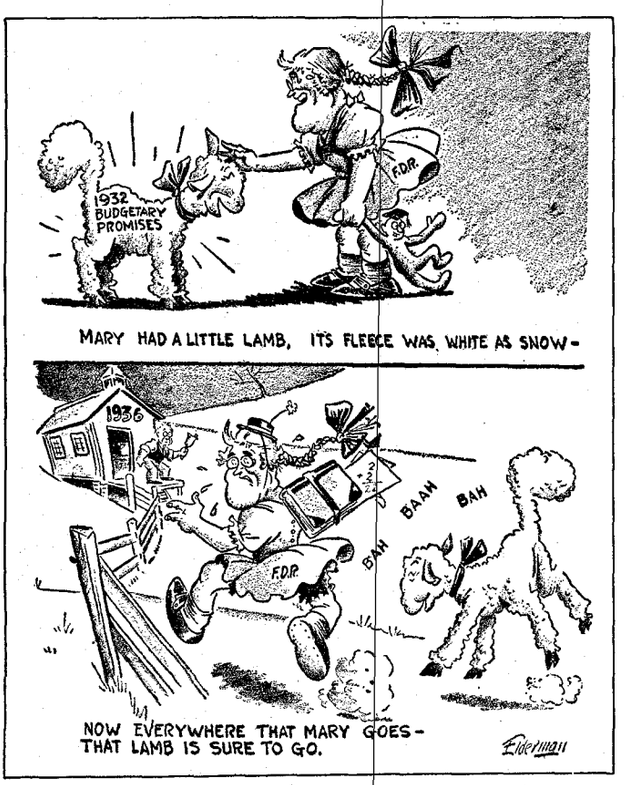
How dreadful it would be if an Ohio State player stopped midway to a touchdown because his pay check was a day late.—*Indianapolis Star.*

AN item of interest is the news that a machine delicate enough to register the pulling power of a flea has been assembled. Now we can learn the tensile strength of a "binding treaty."—*Troy (N. Y.) Record.*

THERE may have been surprize that Great Britain let Mussolini's Army through the Suez Canal. Tolls already collected, amounting to $10,000,000, will serve as an explanation.—*Savannah Morning News.*

DRY-GOODS retailer says there is "nothing wrong with price increases that are economically justified." Besides, in the present state of employment you can always secure the services of an economic justifier.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

DETERMINED to have economy in administration at any cost, the New Dealers dropped 34,683 hired hands from the payroll in August, and, still bent on economy, put 75,042 in their places. With the New Dealers, it's economy or bust, but the question of who will be busted rouses some apprehensions.—*Indianapolis News.*



Mother Goose à la Mode

—Elderman in the Washington Post

Not Interested

—Vintroux in the Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette

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Gloomy Prospects for Naval Conference

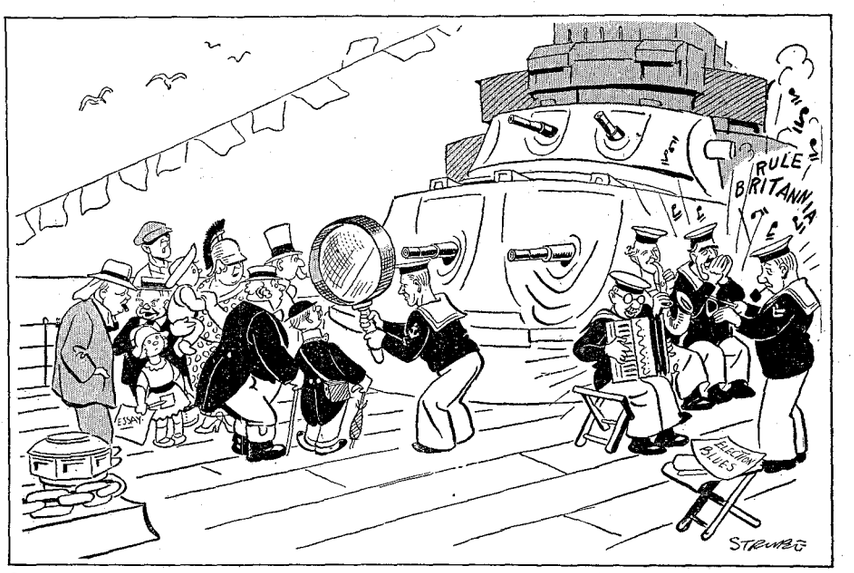
London Invites Four Nations to Sessions in December; Trained Observers Not Optimistic About Possibility of Agreement; Japanese Want "Common Upper Limit"

Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, the first professional sailor to preside in that office for more than a century and a quarter, brought to life again the discussion of naval armaments when he announced on October 24 that invitations had been sent to the United States, Japanese, French, and Italian Embassies to meet in London December 2.

The purpose of the conference, he told the House of Commons, would be to obtain an agreement on "as many aspects of naval limitations as possible, with a view to the conclusion of an international treaty to take the place of the two treaties expiring at the end of 1936."

It was hoped, he said also, that once an agreement had been reached among the signatory Powers to the Washington and London naval treaties, the scope of the conference might be extended to include representatives of other naval Powers.

Sir Bolton has been described as courteous, breezy, and full of good humor, a man who represents to a nicety the solid, conservative type of Englishman. He understands that the British Navy is the most real guaranty of peace, once wrote a British journalist, and "like all sailors, he believes, of course, in the League of Nations; but he likes to have surplus strength in reserve."



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Britain's Navy as the Admiralty Sees It Through a Reducing Glass

—*Strube in* The Daily Express *(London)*

Press Not Optimistic

Not much expectation of a fruitful result of the conference was disclosed in the newspapers of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan. For all that, the London *Daily Telegraph* remarked:

"The prospect for a totally unrestricted world-wide race in naval armaments would be so bleak, and the expenditure involved so colossal, that it is difficult to believe that any country will send representatives to London with instructions to obstruct the principle of limitation, if by any means all can be induced to make concessions toward the principle."

At Tokyo, some editors felt that the United States and British naval policies might block any success to be hoped for in a naval disarmament and limitation conference. The Tokyo *Jiji*, an independent, conservative organ of large circulation, charged that:

"The British attitude militates against disarmament. The American attitude is equally regrettable. Hence the outlook is anything but bright."

The Tokyo *Kokumin*, organ of Japanese military groups, asserted that the United States, "by insisting on a naval-ratio system, lays herself open to charges that she is a disturber of the peace."

As far as Japan is concerned, said the Osaka *Mainichi*, an independent, very popular daily, "her trump card has been placed on the table face up before the world. Japan stands for the confirmation of the right of national defense, material disarmament, and a force sufficient to defend but inadequate to attack. As a means of realizing this principle, Japan insists on the establishment of the common upper limit.

"If this insistence is to be made the basis of discussion at the conference, Japan will gladly participate in the deliberations at any time, it is presumed. If the promoters intend to disregard this Japanese principle or to make ill use of this Japanese determination, making it a pretext for premeditated failure of the parley, the so-called plenary session of the naval conference will see no result."

Japan was blamed by the Montreal *Daily Star* for having taken the first step toward upsetting the agreement on limited naval strength among the great sea Powers and this newspaper went on to say:

"It is clear now that any hope of a new naval accord this year to ensure limitation of fleets has vanished. Even if the Japanese had not denounced the Treaty, the present situation in the Mediterranean would have been sufficient to prove the necessity of augmenting Britain's naval forces rather than depleting them."

Apathy Apparent

Washington press dispatches reported that, altho the United States had accepted Great Britain's invitation to participate in the new naval limitations conference, trained observers were inclined to be anything but optimistic over the outcome. Recent sentiment for increased armaments abroad, wrote an Associated Press correspondent, Japanese demands for naval equality and tenseness in the Mediterranean area were among some of the factors cited by these observers as militating against any chances for concluding a new treaty at this time. As the Baltimore *Sun* noted, apparent apathy about the naval conference is not inexplicable, for:

"After all, with most of Europe feverishly arming and with world affairs in a delicate state, the average statesman, however devoted to the cause of peace and disarmament, must feel somewhat disheartened about the prospect of making any further real progress just now in the field of naval disarmament."

Cynicism Shown

David H. Popper in a *Foreign Policy Report* of October 23 (Foreign Policy Association, Inc., New York), asserted that the improbability of continuing naval limitation after the end of 1936 was apparent from a series of events.

Japan, he recalled, convinced of the impossibility of increasing its relative naval strength by agreement with the United States and Great Britain, denounced the Washington Naval Treaty on December 29, 1934. Not long after Hitler had proclaimed Germany's freedom to rearm on March 16, 1935, it was revealed that the German Navy had already been strengthened without regard to the restricting provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

When the Reich's construction was given British sanction in the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of June 18, 1935, France declared it was resuming liberty of action in the field of naval armament.

On July 22, 1935, Great Britain served notice that it had abandoned the possibility

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of limitation by ratios. Meanwhile, it was pointed out, the United States remained determined to increase its fleet to Treaty strength by 1942; and on September 27, 1935, President Roosevelt pledged the United States to maintain under all circumstances the ratio of strength provided by the Treaty. Mr. Popper concludes:

"This gradual surrender of all hopes for naval limitation can be properly evaluated only if it is realized that armies and navies constitute essential elements of foreign policy. The objectives of policy and the strength of armed might may be said to stand in reciprocal relation. To some extent, each determines the other; and both are in turn evolved from certain constant geographic and economic factors."

Elections for Britain

Altho the statutory length of the British Parliament is five years, it can be dissolved and new General Elections called any time the Government in power believes that national welfare or partizan expediency demands it.

Often, this happens during the last twelve months of tenure, or sooner; and when it does, howls are sent up by the Opposition Parties that the Majority is taking advantage of political circumstances to continue in office another five years.

Outcries from Press

Wherefore, last week, when Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin announced in the House of Commons that the new elections would be held November 14, a part of the British press fulfilled tradition by uttering such outcries.

The Conservatives, who rule under the so-called National Government, were seizing the occasion—Laborite and Liberal newspapers complained—to renew their mandate on international issues on which they have been largely supported by both the Opposition and the nation. In line with this strategy, a strong appeal will be made for rearmament on the ground that the world crisis dictates it.

Domestic Issues Raised

Said *The Times*, of London (Moderate Conservative): "The whole balance of national advantage lies with a national decision that will clarify the British attitude at home and abroad. The sooner it is taken now the better."

"For the moment, domestic issues may not seem to loom very largely in the picture," *The News-Chronicle* (Liberal) pointed out. " . . . To vast masses of electors they are still the problems which touch them personally most nearly."

This view is shared by *The Daily Herald* (Labor). The elections will be "fought on poverty and insecurity and unemployment, on economic muddle and waste, on social inequality and social injustice," it said.

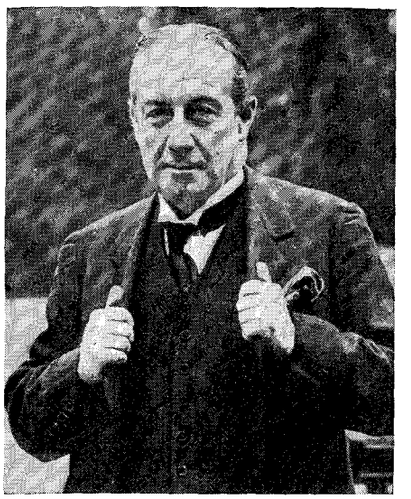
The new Parliament will sit December 3.

A total of 31,000,000 votes—the largest in British history—is forecast.

David Lloyd George, head of the old Liberal Party, will make a stand with his non-partizan Council of Action.

Britain Rearming to Keep Peace

Baldwin Warns of "Risks"; Churchill Sees Germany as Europe's Chief Menace; Munitions Plants Humming With Activity



Globe

Stanley Baldwin: His prescription for peace was more arms

Wide World

Winston Churchill: His cause of alarm was a rearming Germany

Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, unemotional, reserved, and rugged, often called "a typical *John Bull*," solemnly warned the House of Commons on October 23 that "there are risks in peace."

He assured the members and the nation at large that he would not be responsible for the conduct of any Government in the country "if it is not given the power to remedy the deficiencies that have accrued in our defensive services since the War."

He declared further that Britain was "not thinking of any kind of unilateral rearmament directed either in reality or in imagination against any particular country, as might be said to have been the case before the War."

The purpose was "strengthening our defensive forces within the framework of the League for the sake of international peace, not for selfish ends," and he added, "It is a greater measure of preparedness to meet the risks inherent in the situation."

Once again, some press observers wrote, Mr. Baldwin added to his list of speeches that have made history, and the saying about him was recalled that: "Normally he moves like a glacier, inch by inch, but sometimes like an avalanche, and the face of the landscape is changed."

Commons Startled

The House of Commons was again startled on the following day, the third and final day of the parliamentary debate on the Ethiopian War, when Winston Churchill, pale-faced, brilliant, and belligerent, declared that Germany was now the chief menace in Europe. Italy's aggression in Ethiopia and France's hesitancy of recent weeks he attributed to the danger of a heavily rearmed Reich. As quoted in London press cables Mr. Churchill said also:

"I do not believe Mussolini would have embarked on his Ethiopian venture but for the profound preoccupation of France in German rearmament, and the real or supposed military and naval weakness of Britain. It was the fear of a rearmed Germany that led France to settle her differences with Italy at the beginning of the year."

Mr. Churchill, reported as probable First Lord of the Admiralty in the next Government, charged that "the whole of Germany is an armed camp and the industries of Germany are mobilized for war to an extent that ours were not mobilized even a year after the Great War began."

German Press Furious

This assertion roused the fury of the German press, which accused him of attacking Germany wantonly, or else said sarcastically that he was "seeing phantoms." The Berlin *Angriff*, organ of the National Socialist Party, remarked with a sneer:

"Churchill is behaving excellently, just as tho he were a Minister already. He launched his new attack on Germany's rearmament because he desires to strengthen Britain's forces. He is well fitted for the War Cabinet post."

As if long weary of Mr. Churchill's elocutionary outbreaks, the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* observed:

"No one here is any longer surprized at Churchill's train of thought. His logic, according to which Germany is responsible for the Italo-Ethiopian situation, is particularly vague."

In England, however, *The Daily Telegraph*, of London, a newspaper close to the National Government, had this to say:

"There is no contradiction between renewed efforts to secure international naval limitation and the British Government's earnest intention to repair our most glaring defense deficiencies. Churchill's powerful contribution to yesterday's closing debate will likely play a great part in awakening electors to the urgency of this problem."

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Meanwhile London press cables related that during several weeks past in England munitions plants and other factories manufacturing raw materials have been humming at a rate not equaled since the early days of the Great War.

Quietly but determinedly, inspired largely by the attitude of France over the Italo-Ethiopian crisis, wrote J. E. Poole in a special London message to the Montreal *Star*, Britain has "set to work to make herself the foremost armed Power in the world." Naval building is for the moment a secondary consideration, according to this informant who went on:

"Along other branches of rearmament Britain is actually hard at work. Factory chimneys in her industrial centers are belching smoke as shells, air-planes and parts are being turned out at war-time speed."

Crete Against Greek Monarchy

Field Marshal George Kondylis, who became Premier and Regent of Greece after a *coup d'état* in the first days of October, ran into a political ambush on October 24 when Republicans staged a revolt against his monarchist dictatorship.

Kondylis, the Greek with the Napoleonic complex, had telegraphed the former King George II to fly back to Athens and reascend the throne from which he had stepped down in 1925.

Former King George replied that he had no intention of returning to Greece from England, where he has been living in pleasant exile, until and unless a national plebiscite resulted in a popular demand for the restoration of the monarchy.

Republican Opposition

The most pronounced opposition to the monarchy was shown in the Island of Crete, traditional republican stronghold and native place of former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, now in exile in France, under Greek court-martial sentence of death.

Atlantis (pro-monarchist), a New York Greek daily of nation-wide circulation, said:

"There are good reasons for hoping that the restoration of the monarchy may bring the dissenting political parties together and reestablish normal life in the country."

In sharp contrast the *National Herald* (New York), asserted:

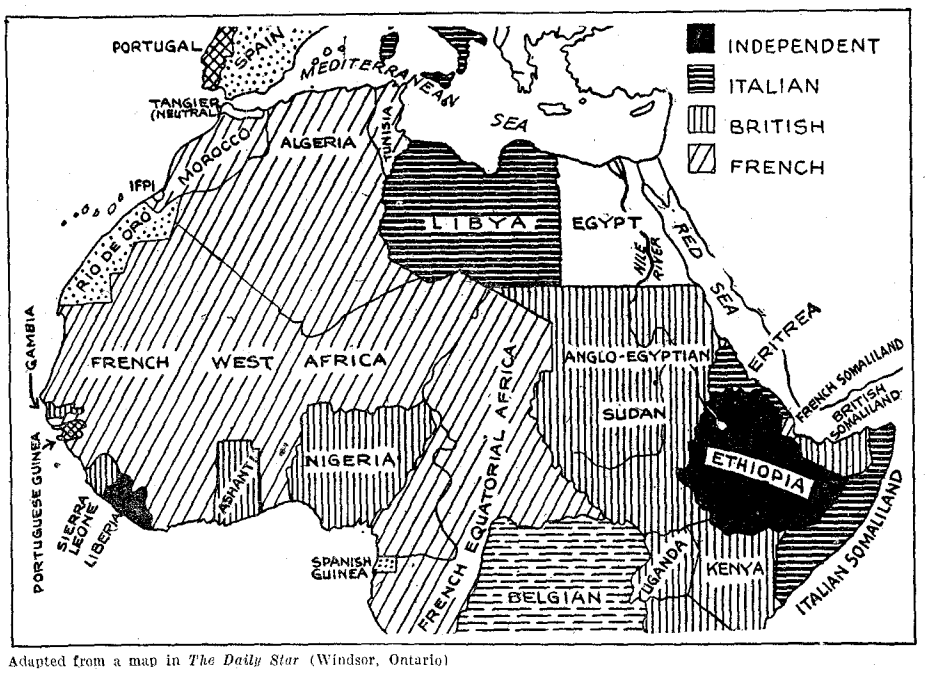
"It is certain that three-fourths of Greece's people are democratic. The present monarchist tyranny tries in vain to crush by force the uprising of the people. You can not kill republican ideals."

Meanwhile Associated Press dispatches from Athens reported that a committee had been named to escort the former King George from London on November 6, three days after the plebiscite on the restoration.

An American journalist said that "unless the cards are stacked" a European king will have staged a comeback. George II of Greece, this informant added, will "replace the English bowler which has covered his royal head during the last twelve years with the slightly tarnished crown of his forefathers."

Mussolini's Defiance of the League

Warlike Speech Against Penalties Opens Year Fourteen of Fascist Régime; France Agrees to Sanctions; Britain's Fear and Its Basis



Adapted from a map in *The Daily Star* (Windsor, Ontario)

Showing the relative stakes of Italy, Britain, and France in North Africa. Egypt (in white) is a nominally independent kingdom under British influence

When Benito Mussolini's Black Shirts marched on Rome thirteen years ago they faced and routed the forces of unrest and disorder that had threatened to ruin Italy. Mussolini, former exile from his native land, came back to the world's astonishment as its political savior.

Last week on the anniversary of his assumption of power he defiantly faced the penalties approved by the League of Nations for his march into Ethiopia.

In the first instance he had to contend only with the growing strength of the Communists in his home country. On the second occasion when he took the spotlight of the world he was set in general against the fifty or more nations that had pronounced sentence upon him at Geneva and in particular the censure of Great Britain and France. Nevertheless he said:

"The Year Fourteen of the Fascist régime begins. We salute it with a warlike spirit, with flags unfurled, with the impetus of our faith and also with our strong will, by now tempered with innumerable and difficult trials."

"Desperate Defense"

"Before the threat of an economic siege, which history will brand an absurd crime destined to increase disorder and misery among nations, all Italians worthy of the name will fight against it, organizing the most desperate defense and distinguishing between friend and foe, passing on the remembrance and teaching it from father to sons and grandsons."

An indication of Germany's sympathy with Italy about the League is found in the remark of the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* that:

"Our experience, as well as that of others, shows the wisdom and good sense of Germany's decision that is is better to be outside than inside the League."

The Daily Herald, of London, remarked somewhat cynically:

"Now furtive talks are going on between Rome and London sometimes directly and sometimes with Premier Laval as go-between. . . . The prospects begin to open up for long, sordid negotiations, dragging on while the Italians eat away farther and farther into Abyssinian territory."

In surprizing contrast to Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's previous statements, he said, in an election-campaign speech broadcast from London on October 25 that:

"If sanctions of the severest kind are imposed, they will lead inevitably to a blockade; and a blockade brings in the question of countries outside the League. That was what I meant when I said—as I have done before—that I would never sanction this country going into a blockade unless I was sure beforehand of the attitude of the United States of America." (For America's attitude see page 4.)

Britain's Fear

Britain's fear, not to call it panic, results from a succession of dangers of the first order. Harold Callender pointed out in *The New York Times Magazine:*

"It may almost be said that the Empire is a string of danger-points stretching around the earth, and the British in the last few weeks have recognized with a start the variety and the gravity of the threats which their policies must take into account."

Despite Premier Mussolini's defiant attitude toward the League, United Press cables last Monday told of the determination of Great Britain and France to continue the program of penalizing Italy for the war in Ethiopia.

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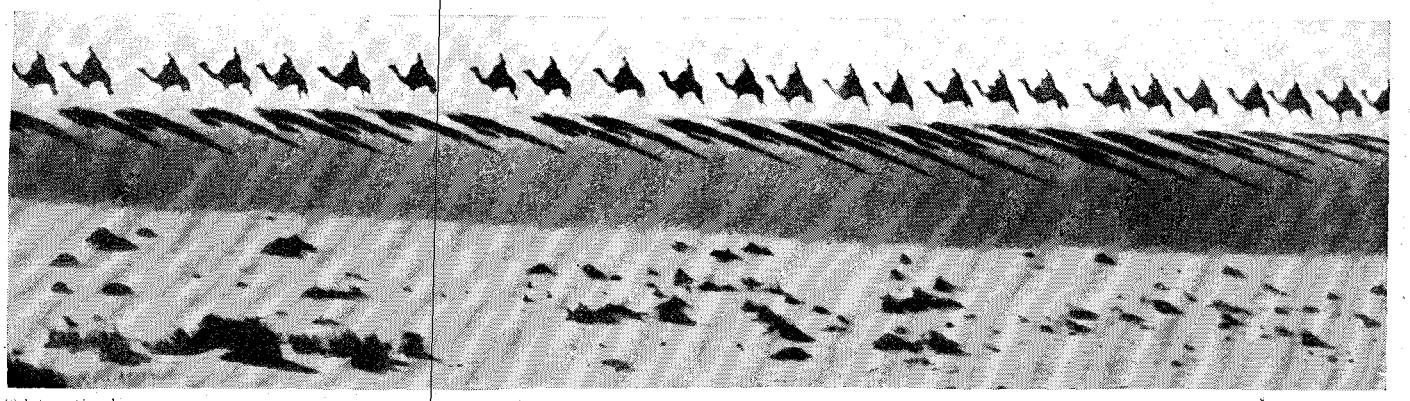

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One way in which an army moves over Africa's hot sands: The Egyptian Camel Corps in maneuvers

"A Stiletto at Heart of the British Empire"

Observer Sees Mussolini Planning to Use Colonies as Man-Power Sources to Conquer British Africa; Egypt Called Real Stake in Mediterranean Crisis

By historic precedent, not until her back is against the wall does England act in crises affecting her imperial existence. In August, 1914, it was necessary for German troops to march within striking distance of her shores before she met the gage of battle.

Small wonder, then, that half the world found it difficult to reconcile such traditional policy with the sudden concentration last month of 150 ships of the British Navy in Mediterranean waters.

Could England possibly be so aroused over Italy's invasion of a half-forgotten African nation which she herself had invaded in 1868 and had abandoned without taking an inch of territory?

By last week it had become no longer a secret that behind this and other precipitate activities in this region lay a much bigger prize at stake, namely, Egypt.

Conquest Theory

"Mussolini's imperial plans are quite simple: he expects to use the Italian colonies as sources of man-power for the conquest of British Africa," writes Albert Viton in *The Nation* under a Florence, Italy, date-line.

"Their next point of attack is to be Egypt, which they hope to wrest from England within the next twenty-five years. . . . Once Egypt is in their hand, and this means the Suez Canal, the entrance to the Red Sea—they already control the exit from that sea [Eritrea]—they would hold a stiletto at the heart of the British Empire. . . .

"This is Italy's dream and the permanent basis of its foreign policy. . . . The Italian front is solid against Britain and the key to this anti-British attitude is the belief that Britannia is doomed."

"In the Nineteenth Century, England was the undisputed master of the Mediterranean," recalls the Munich *Neueste Nachrichten* as quoted by *The Living Age*. ". . . . To-day England is at least as dependent upon Italy as Italy is on England. Malta, for example, could be destroyed in two hours by Italian air-ships. . . . England's position in the Mediterranean is only a relic. . . ."

Hence, the announcement last week that Alexandria would become the new British naval base in the Mediterranean; that British garrisons in both Egypt and the Sudan would be greatly increased with a powerful auxiliary air force. But while Anglo-Italian excitement calmed down, Egyptian factions became feverish over Britain's plans; not because London had strengthened its hold in the country, but because the Cairo Government had failed to extract compensating concessions.

Egypt is nominally independent. As a Turkish province Britain ruled it before the War with the sanction of the Sultan; took it over at the coming of hostilities as a protectorate. In 1922 it became a kingdom, tho England remained to guide the foreign policy and maintain the military establishment. Because of the intense nationalist movement England's position henceforth became precarious and delicate.

Said the *Siassa*, organ of the Egyptian Liberal Constitutional Party: "Egypt, conscious of the dignity of the country, considers the present government, which surrendered its affairs and those of the country to the British, as the greatest catastrophe which has overtaken Egypt since the Great War."

Ethiopians Rally Forces

If the devious ways of Whitehall aroused Egyptians, they served only to solidify the Ethiopians the more in their campaign to defend their country. Emperor Haile Selassie all last week reviewed hordes of his troops en route to the fronts.

As Mussolini's troopships plowed eastward with more singing Fascist soldiers, a French cruiser, escorted by four British and two Italian war-ships, left Marseilles for Morocco with the body of Marshal Hubert Lyautey.

Britain and Italy paused in their quarrel over colonial east Africa to honor the man who conquered and pacified Morocco in north Africa for France.

Lyautey Africanus, as history knows him, will lie in a white tomb in the ruins of Chellam, ancient Roman city near Rabat (Morocco), which he conceived himself. He died last year in France.

So masterly was his work in north Africa that Italy planned to imitate it in Ethiopia —if she conquered it.

Ethiopian Names

Pronunciations of Ethiopian names are as divergent as news from the East African war-front. In the first place, it isn't Ethiopia, but *ee-tyo'pi-a*, and to pronounce the King of Kings' Capital as tho it were spelled *Adis Awawa* is "utterly absurd," says Dr. Stuart Bergsma, who returned to America last June after five years in Haile Selassie's country as a medical missionary for the United Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Another missionary, equally informed, preferred not to be quoted directly because THE LITERARY DIGEST's selection of names had not been submitted in Amharic, Ethiopia's most cultured tongue.

Amharic, with its alphabet of twenty-six consonants and seven vowel-forms to each consonant, is Ethiopia's official language. Yet there is a great variety of dialects. Amharic pronunciations and their variants are offered below:

Addis Ababa—"New Flower"—tho foreigners generally say *ad'iss ab'a-ba*, *ad* and *ab* as in *had* and *cab*, with the natives the only stress is on *dis*, every *a* as in *sofa*: *a-diss'* (or *a-deece'*) *a-ba-ba*, almost *uh-diss' uh-buh-buh*.
Adigrat—stress first syllable: *ah'dee-grat*.
Adowa—*dow* rimes with *cow*, *a-dow'a*.
Ankober—stress *ko*: *an-ko'ber*.
Askum—as if spelled *ack-soom'*.
Asmara—as if spelled *ass-mah'ra*.
Awash—not as it looks, but hah'wush.
Bubassa—as if *boo-bahs'sa*.
Danakil—"Hell Hole of Creation"—*dah'na-keel*.
Dire Dawa—each in two syllables: *dee'ra* (or, *dee-ray'*) *dah'wa*.
Eritrea—stress the *tree*: *er-i-tree'a*.
Ethiopia—"Land of the burnt-faced men"—natives say *ee-tyo'pi-a*.
Gondar—*o* as in *good*: *goon'dar*.
Harar—each *a* broad: *hah'rar*.
Jijiga—phonetically, *ji-jee'ga*.
Makale—a disagreement here. One says *ma-kah'lee*, the other *mah'ka-lee*.
Ras Dashan—*ras* rimes with *mass*; *dush'an*, *dush* rimes with *plush*.
Takkaze (River)—as if spelled *ta-kah' zee*.
Tana (Lake)—with explosive *t*: *tah'na*.
Ualual—take your choice of *wull-wull* or *well-well*.
Zeila—rimes with *Sheila*: *zee'la*.

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China's Peasant Rising

Japan Apparently Altering Policy and Now Dealing With Lowly

Famine, flood, and pestilence the Chinese peasantry have endured with unshakable stoicism through the years. For years also these hardy tireless tillers of the "good earth" have watched with fixed apparently unnoticing eyes the ravages of war-lords and racketeering tax-collectors.

Suddenly, however, here and there in North China, they have shown signs of an ominous awakening from their coma-like state of long suffering. Peiping press cables last week told of small peasant revolts in various districts within less than forty miles north, east, and southeast of that city. The farmers, it was said, demanded self-government and the abolition of land surtaxes.

At Shanghai Chinese expressed fear that the rural rising in North China might grow into a wide-spread automony movement inspired and aided by the Japanese.

But Maj. Gen. Rensuke Isogai, Military Attaché at the Shanghai Japanese Embassy, assured a correspondent of the New York *Times* that the Japanese did not plan to divorce the Northern Chinese Provinces from the Nanking Central Government. But he said also that conditions might become so bad that the people would spontaneously create a new régime. Some observers, it was pointed out, regarded it as more than a coincidence that the farmer rebels were shouting slogans against Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang—or Nationalist Party (National Government).

Japanese Thought

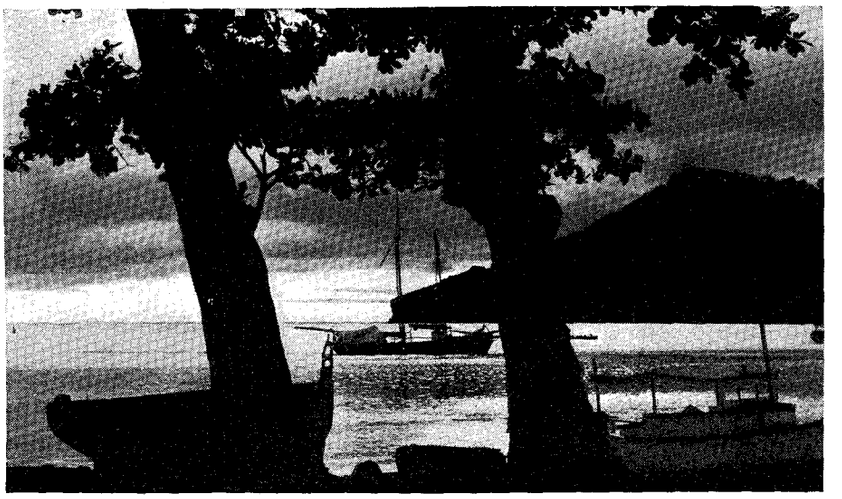
A surprizing revelation of Japanese thought concerning Japan appeared in an article written in Japanese by a Japanese author, one Mr. Nashiki. It was translated into Chinese by the *Kuo Wen*, weekly magazine in Tientsin, from which it was reproduced in an English version by *The China Weekly Review* (Shanghai), an American-owned pro-Chinese publication. According to this English version, Mr. Nashiki said in part:

"The policy of Japan towards China is unusually hasty and, owing to its being subject to frequent changes due to the changes in the situation, is now in an uncertain and unstable state. This state of affairs is really due to the fact that Japanese policy has always regarded individuals as the objective in Japan's dealings, for example, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tso-lin, and has never attempted to obtain a hold on the Chinese people. In view of this defect, if Japan wants to cope successfully with the present war-threatening international situation and work for a real Chino-Japanese cooperation, she must give up dealing with wavering and unstable individual militarists, and deal directly with and lay a strong hold on the 400 millions of the Chinese people. . . .

"To lay a hold on the Chinese nation, it is first necessary to lay a hold on the Chinese peasants, who form 80 per cent. of the Chinese population."

An Island's Reign of Terror

British Marines Land to End Two-Days' Civil Strife Between White Masters and Blacks on West Indies Plantations



Philip D. Gendreau

To this peaceful-looking harbor at Kingstown, St. Vincent, British Marines were called to quell labor trouble

St. Vincent is one of those tiny, far-away places from which the world seldom hears. When it does, it is about something spectacular, like the civil strife that broke out there last week: a story of a British warship landing Marines, of the Governor held prisoner, and of fighting.

St. Vincent is one of the three islands of the Windward group, British West Indies. Two sister-isles are St. Lucia and Grenada.

The area of St. Vincent is 150 square miles; its population, about 48,000, including 2,200 whites. Ruling this tropical Eden is Sir Selwyn MacGregor Grier, K.C.M.G., with a background of an English schoolroom and a Nigerian jungle to regulate white and black difficulties.

Along with the rest of the world, St. Vincent has drunk deeply of the cup of depression. Added to the bitter potion was the crushing United States tariff on its sugar industry.

Hard Times Persist

Undaunted, the islanders turned more to arrowroot, a nutritious starch substance; and Sea Island cotton, this finest of the fiber, which is the best in the British Empire, if not the world. Nevertheless, hard times hung on, with a growingly restless and dissatisfied negro population.

Early last week, as a hurricane whipped up through the West Indies, the black plantation-workers, aroused by the Italo-Ethiopian War, fanned their discontent into bloody conflict with their white masters. British Marines ended a two-day reign of terror; martial law and a state of siege were declared.

On the streets of Kingstown, island capital, and nearby plantations, three persons lay dead and fourteen wounded.

For days the workers had been gathering to hear inflammatory speeches. One day early last week, they converged on the capital for a mass-demonstration. The island's fifty-five policemen stood by.

Up the street came the car of Sir Selwyn, whose seat is really in neighboring St. George's, Grenada. The blacks rushed the machine, wrecked it and held the Governor prisoner until he agreed to discuss problems with their agents.

Presently along came Justice G. C. Williams and Attorney General Ross, whose automobiles also were wrecked. Homes and stores in Kingstown and two other island towns, Georgetown and Château Belair, were looted by howling mobs armed with sticks, bars, and stones.

Planters Barricaded

Planters barricaded themselves in their homes and fired upon roving blacks. The British war-ship *Challenger* rushed at top speed from Grenada.

The Marines landed at night and patrolled the streets with gleaming bayonets.

Police and blacks engaged in hand-to-hand fighting. Finally, the white officers fired into the rioters' ranks, killing three and wounding eight others, including two women. Six of the police were hurt in the wild mêlée.

St. Vincent is almost entirely devoted to agriculture. "Much of the cultivated land," says *The Statesman's Year-Book*, "is in a few hands, but a large peasant proprietary has been established under government auspices, and many small holdings in the high mountain lands have been sold by the Crown."

Quiet restored, St. Vincent set up a censorship, and went back to her normal routine of life. A nightmare which she hopes will never come again had ended. But in the harbor the *Challenger* lay at anchor. Once more the armed might of *John Bull* had halted restlessness in a corner of his Empire.

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"Social Maturity": Year-by-Year Tests

Psychologist Develops a New Mental-Test Scale That Measures the Ability of an Individual to Get Along in This Complex Modern World From His Cradle-Days to Middle Age

"Who wants to be tested first?" asks Dr. Edgar A. Doll on the steps of The Training School at Vineland, New Jersey

Down the banistered front steps of The Training School at Vineland, New Jersey, comes a thin, genial, mild-mannered man, Dr. Edgar A. Doll, the Director of Research.

Half a dozen children, pupils of the school, run from their playground to greet him.

"Who wants to be tested first?" asks Doctor Doll.

There is a chorus of "I do!" "Me first!" "My turn, Doctor Doll!" To these children Doctor Doll is the most fascinating man in the world, a person always thinking up new, interesting games. He asks questions, makes up simple puzzles to be solved, does the queerest things.

Serious Puzzles

But to Doctor Doll these questions, games, and puzzles are not simply amusing; they are serious business. He is one of the psychologists interested for many years in measuring how well a person can take care of himself amid the complexities of the world. During the War he was a member of the Psychological Examining Board of the United States Army, concerned with measuring the intelligence of soldiers. In 1917 he was one of a committee of scientists that met at The Training School to devise the famous Army Mental Tests.

Still pursuing the problem of measuring the intangible, mysterious capacities of the human mind, he became director of research at The Training School in 1925. This school specializes in the education of subnormal children. For ten years he has tested them, measured them, tried to create a scale of values that would show whether progress was being made in their social training.

Hundreds of children, normal and subnormal, were tested. Adults were measured, too.

This week, before the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, Doctor Doll announced his results—a new kind of psychological test, the "Vineland Social Maturity Scale." It measures not intelligence or any other single factor, but the practical ability of the person as a whole; what Doctor Doll calls "social maturity." The scale makes use of carefully chosen steps, graded from the acts of infancy to those of the "high adult."

The First Year

A normal child in its first year of life, believes Doctor Doll, learns to do regularly these things, approximately in this order:

Grasps objects within reach.
Reaches for familiar persons.
"Crows"; laughs.
Sits unsupported.
Grasps with thumb and finger.
Moves about on floor.
"Talks"; imitates sounds.
Stands alone.
Drinks from cup or glass assisted.
Pulls off socks.

The sequence of development during the second year (one year old) includes these items:

Walks about room unattended.
Demands personal attention.
Uses names of familiar objects.
Eats with spoon.
Follows simple instructions.
Marks with pencil or crayon.
Goes about house or yard.
Talks in short sentences.
Drinks from cup or glass unassisted.
Unwraps candy.
Overcomes simple obstacles.
Masticates food.

In the third year (two years old):

Plays with other children.
Gets drink unassisted.
Fetches or carries familiar objects.
Cuts with scissors.
Removes coat or dress.
Walks upstairs unassisted.
Eats with fork.
"Performs" for others.

Fourth year (three years old):

Dries own hands.
Puts on coat or dress unassisted.
Relates experiences.
Plays cooperatively at kindergarten level.
Helps at little household tasks.

Fifth year (four years old):

Washes hands unaided.
Buttons coat or dress.
Goes about neighborhood unattended.
Washes face unassisted.
Prints simple words.

Sixth year (five years old):

Plays simple table games.
Dresses self except tying.
Uses pencil or crayon for drawing.
Uses skates, sled, wagon.
Goes to school unattended.

Seventh year (six years old):

Bathes self assisted.
Uses pencil for writing.
Uses table-knife for cutting.
Goes to bed unassisted.
Tells time to quarter hour.
Plays competitive exercise games.

Eighth year (seven years old):

Combs or brushes hair.
Disavows literal Santa Claus.
Is trusted with money.
Cares for self at table.
Does routine household tasks.
Bathes self unaided.

Ninth to eleventh years:

Writes occasional short letters.
Uses tools or utensils.
Carries out written instructions.
Makes telephone-calls.
Goes about home town freely.

Abilities Widen

Eleventh to fourteenth years:

Makes minor purchases.
Exercises complete care of dress.
Answers advertisements; purchases by mail.
Does simple creative work.
Plays difficult games.
Buys own clothing accessories.
Is left to care for self or others.

Fifteenth to seventeenth years:

Goes to near-by places alone.
Goes out unsupervised in day time.
Performs responsible routine chores.
Employs eighth-grade arithmetic.
Has own spending-money.
Buys all own clothing.
Goes to distant points alone.
Goes out nights unrestricted.

Eighteenth to twentieth year (low adult):

Looks after own health.
Has a job or continues schooling.
Has complete control of own money.
Social movements self-directed.
Contributes to support of others.

Twentieth to thirtieth year (average adult):

Discusses serious topics.
Uses money providently.
Engages in beneficial recreation.
Reads for improvement.
Provides for future.
Performs skilled work.
Supports social-welfare movements.
Directs own affairs.
Inspires confidence in others.
Displays initiative in occupation.

Over thirty ("high adult"):

Purchases for others.
Considered asset to community.
Performs expert or professional work.
Directs or manages work of others.
Advances general welfare.

The scale is expected to have much practical value. E. R. Johnstone, Director of The Training School, told THE LITERARY DIGEST: "The scale has already proved valuable in recording developmental growth . . . as a guide for child-training."

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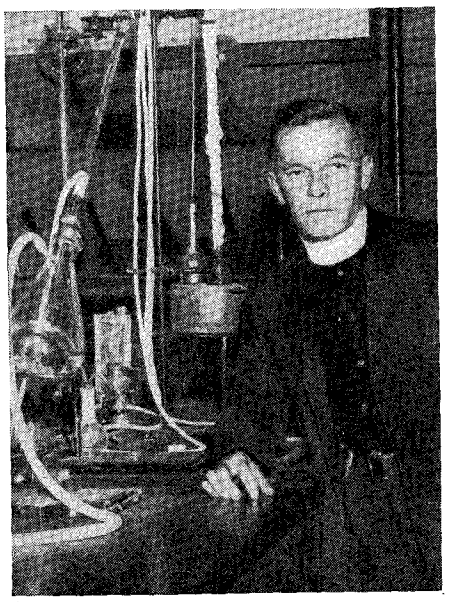
Synthetic Rubber: Nature Outdone

Du Pont Company Wins Chemical-Achievement Medal; Science Succeeds in Another "Crazy Scheme"

In an office in Wilmington, Delaware, on an upper floor of the building shared jointly by the Du Pont Hotel and the central offices of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, a short, gray-haired, dark-skinned man last week picked up a small black sphere, and bounced it smartly against the floor.

"That," he said, "is the first ball ever made of Duprene—synthetic rubber. It was made almost seven years ago. It has had no preservative treatment, but you can see for yourself that it still is almost as lively as new rubber."

Thus Dr. Charles Milton Altland Stine, Vice-President of the famous chemical company of Wilmington, began an explanation of the complicated story behind the development of synthetic rubber. He had just learned that *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering*, a chemical-trade magazine, had decided to award a medal to the du Pont company next December for its successful commercial production of the "rubber," begun within the year. A committee of scientists appointed by the magazine chose this achievement as chemistry's greatest since 1933.



Acme

Father Nieuwland: courageous scientist

Nature Bettered

The synthetic rubber is not an imitation of nature's product; in many respects it is an improvement. Natural rubber is spoiled by oils and gasoline; the synthetic rubber is unaffected. Natural rubber needs to be vulcanized with sulphur. The artificial material needs no such treatment.

However, it has one serious drawback: it costs more at present than the rubber that comes from trees—enough more so that its present uses are mostly those in which its superiority over natural rubber makes it worth the price. But let natural rubber go back to the dollar-a-pound price of 1925, and synthetic rubber will roll on the wheels of the nation's automobiles as well as line its gasoline hose-lines.

To make artificial rubber the chemist begins with coke, lime, and water. From these materials is made acetylene, the gas that once furnished fuel for old-style automobile head-lamps. The acetylene goes through a complicated reaction of many steps with hydrochloric acid, producing a clear, colorless, non-viscous liquid known as *2-chlorobutadiene*.

Chemical Miracle

At this point the miracle occurs. The *2-chlorobutadiene* is made to *polymerize*—a kind of all-in-the-family chemical reaction in which the molecules of the compound join hands, forming long chains; supermolecules that, in this case, make the substance behave like rubber.

Natural rubber is a similar *polymer*, or chain-compound, of *isoprene*, a chemical closely related to *2-chlorobutadiene*, but not identical with it. The difference (the artificial substance includes chlorin instead of a "methyl" group) is what gives the artificial rubber its advantageous qualities.

Making synthetic rubber seems simple in outline, but the discovery of the chemical processes needed was one of the toughest assignments Du Pont chemists ever undertook. They began before 1925, seeking an artificial way to make material that would be chemically identical with natural rubber.

Difficulties Met

The difficulties soon began to seem insuperable. Then Dr. Elmer K. Bolton, now Chemical Director of the Company, attended a meeting of the American Chemical Society at Rochester, New York. He heard thin, wiry, courageous Father Julius Arthur Nieuwland, of Notre Dame University, describe a series of experiments he had made with the dangerous, explosive compounds of acetylene.

Father Nieuwland had discovered several new compounds. He had made sticky messes that reminded observers vaguely of rubber. Doctor Bolton thought these might furnish a new lead, and arrangements were made with the Notre Dame scientist to have the research continued in the Du Pont chemical laboratories.

Three years elapsed before anything came of it. Nine years went by before the synthetic rubber could be produced in commercial quantities.

A score of chemists worked on the problem. Combination after combination was tried. All trails ended in blank walls—except one. And that produced the little black ball which Doctor Stine, who helped guide the research, treasures in his desk at Wilmington.

Competition Keen

Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering's experts found it no easy matter to decide which was the most meritorious chemical achievement of the last two years. Synthetic rubber is only one of a host of new products that have come pouring from the test tubes of chemists.

"So quietly as not to disturb the professional mourners over the fate of business," commented Robert Duncan recently in *Today*, "one group of industries invested $100,000,000 in new plants last year.

"They will invest another $100,000,000 this year.

"Craziest" Schemes

"The $200,000,000 has been laid out on the craziest schemes:

"Soap that has no soap in it;

"Gin made from crude petroleum;

"Rubber better than rubber;

"Ice that won't melt. . . .

"The list of synthetics is constantly growing—rubber, camphor, rayon, ceramics, plastics that take the place of wood and metals, and a long list of medicinal products are among the newer products of the laboratory.

"The chemist is copying and improving on nature.

" 'Synthetic' is no longer a sneer; it has come to denote superior quality."

Dust-Storms' Aftermath

"The cloud extended east and west as far as could be seen in a straight line. As it came on it presented a rolling, tumbling appearance, something like a great wall of muddy water.

"The base . . . was inky black, the top portion of a lighter color.

"Hundreds of geese and ducks and smaller birds too numerous to count were racing for their lives. . . The almost entire absence of all birds following the storm was one proof of its severity."

Thus did A. A. Justice, meteorologist of Dodge City, Kansas, describe in his official report a dust-storm which he witnessed last April.

Last week three members of the Kansas State Board of Health continued the story in *Public Health Reports*, official publication of the United States Public Health Service.

Storms Terrifying

Dust-storms are not only terrifying, destructive to property, bringers of death to small creatures; they also undermine human health, reported Dr. Earle G. Brown, Dr. Selma Gottlieb, and Ross L. Laybourn. Their effect lasts many months after the storms have passed.

This is not because of bacteria carried by the wind and dust, but because of fine particles of silica which are breathed by victims.

Since the dust-storms of last spring, Kansas has had the worst measles epidemic in its history.

Acute lung-infections have increased considerably; pneumonia rates have gone up as much as 100 per cent. Eye and throat diseases, attributable to after-effects of the dust-storms, have given public-health officials concern.

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"Numbers," Gangsters, and Bullets

"Dutch Schultz" and Henchmen Slain by Rivals for "Policy Racket"; Press Warning to Police Over Underworld "Executions"

Three men sat around a table in the back room of a tavern in the business district of Newark, New Jersey. A stack of ledgers and check-books was on the table. They had been poring over columns of figures, some of which ran into the hundreds of thousands, smoking a great deal, and sipping drinks occasionally.

The room had bright green walls adorned with three-foot, silver-trimmed mirrors. There were eight small booths with high-backed seats, and several tables stood in the center of the floor.

Electric side-lights gave off a dull yellow glow, but over the table there was a brilliant, orange-colored light, the only bright one in the room. They made a silhouetted target as they faced a dimly-lighted narrow, ten-foot passage which made an "L" turn before connecting with the main room.

A tall, broad-shouldered, brown-haired man in a baggy suit came out of a back room and started toward the three, his henchmen.

Somnolence Ends

In the barroom beyond, business was slow. The bartender yawned and leaned against the wall. Then the front door swung open, and two men in dark clothing strode in. "Get down on the floor and stay there," they ordered, and hustled down the dark passage-way. In a trice a sawed-off shotgun and a couple of revolvers were fired several times in the next room. In a moment more, the two in dark clothing had gotten into the inevitable black sedan and driven off.

With a slug in his abdomen, the tall man staggered into the front room and tossed the bartender a dime. "Gimme two nickels," he groaned. Into the telephone-slot he popped one nickel, and asked for Police Headquarters.

"This is 'Dutch Schultz,'" he told the desk-sergeant. "Get me to a hospital; I'm dying."

Falls Into Gutter

When the police arrived at the tavern, the tall man, moaning, was slumped in a chair. Two wounded henchmen were under the table. The fourth, a bodyguard, was out in the street, in the gutter, where he fell after firing a fusillade from his heavy revolver at the fleeing gunmen.

At the hospital, where Arthur Flegenheimer, alias "Dutch Schultz," lay on a rolling-table, the ex-beer-baron clasped his hands behind his head and told detectives:

"All I know I saw fire and I sort of lost track of everything."

Nor did he know that two more henchmen had been shot down in a midnight barber-shop off a subway entrance in New York City. Within the next two days 'Schultz' and his three henchmen shot in Newark were dead; the two shot in New York were grievously wounded.

Keystone

"Dutch Schultz": Gang bullets "got" him in feud of post-prohibition racketeers

Detectives put the six down as victims of underworld warfare over control of the lucrative "policy racket" in New York City. Since repeal turned profitable bootlegging to small pickings, the "numbers game" has bulged the underworld's coffers.

Million Daily Takings

Courtney Ryley Cooper tells the story in *The Saturday Evening Post*:

"No one knows the aggregate take of this gangster-controlled gambling-device. In New York, a conservative estimate places it at more than $1,000,000 a day. Other cities average about the same, per capita, as New York. . . .

"In case there is any one who does not know the set-up of the numbers racket, it took shape during the late days of the boom era among the Negroes of New York's Harlem, where policy-players bet on the final numbers of Stock Exchange sales."

When the Stock Exchange began using round numbers, the racketeers changed to other figures, Mr. Cooper explains, adding:

"The game now has spread far beyond those confines; it is national, yet as shrewdly local as big-time gangsters know how to make it. The syndicates which passed information from city to city and gang to gang during prohibition now deal in the policy racket.

New Competition

"Competition for the control of districts is arising, remindful of the fights for territory during the sale of prohibition beer. There must be mobsters for all this, and enforcers.

"Now and then there is a killing, accomplished by the widely known method of the one-way ride. So grows a crooked system, and in few cities is much being done about it."

But there are demands in the press for vigorous squelching of the "policy racket." The double shooting evokes the call of the Newark *Evening News* "for cooperation between authorities of the two States."

To the Newark *Star-Eagle*, "Schultz's" "death, like his life, is a challenge to the society on which he preyed . . . for this murder shows again how much a law unto themselves the gangsters of our country have become, how much they hold in contempt society's agencies for the prevention of crime."

Menacing Challenge

In a leading editorial, the New York *Herald Tribune* voices this warning:

"Not only do the executioners step into the shoes of their victims, but the spectacularity of their defiance breeds a constantly growing number of imitators."

This is the conclusion of the New York *Times*:

"The patient citizen can but notice in the *dossiers* of the last batch of killed and killers how frequently, how usually, arrest has been followed by discharge or suspended sentence. This is the rule. Whose fault is it that these criminals punish each other and largely beat the law?"

"W Men" Rival "G Men"

Because they etched tombstone epitaphs for Dillinger, "Baby-Face" Nelson, and "Pretty-Boy" Floyd with machine guns and tear-gas bombs, J. Edgar Hoover's "G Men" found themselves immortalized in newspaper head-lines and Hollywood celluloid.

Last week a hopeful, twenty-seven-year-old lawyer walked out of the WPA office in Washington, a new job in sight. Dallas Dort faced the task of making his "W Men" heroes as celebrated as "G Men." He will head the Administration's war against graft in the expenditure of WPA work-relief millions.

Fifty special agents, many of them former "G Men," will work under the supervision of Mr. Dort, head of the new WPA Division of Investigation.

Editorially, the Washington *Post* (Ind.) thought that the new special investigator would be "hopelessly handicapped in his enforcement efforts if the laws, or the methods of administering the laws he seeks to enforce, are faulty." Citing the prohibition experiment as an example, it added:

"Similarly it is a foregone conclusion that a Federal agency empowered to disburse billions of relief money will become a happy hunting-ground for grafters in the absence of an effective administrative system of checks and balances and a carefully supervised plan for the selection of projects. . . .

"Fifty special agents, or many times that number, are powerless to prevent misappropriation of work-relief funds by local political bosses."

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The New Lost Generation

Five to Eight Millions Idle; NYA Heeds Their Cry for Start in Life, But Federal Program Stirs Doubt and Hope

Wide World

Destination unknown: One reason why the National Youth Administration was started

"I would work if I could. It is not my shame; it is the shame of the State and its system of civilization that allows so much material, so much manhood, healthy, vigorous manhood as fills the labor exchanges up and down the country, to grow up and grow old in idleness, losing its self-respect, eating its heart away and gnawing at the heart of the nation."

William Kenworthy is a young Englishman who started school in the first year of the World War. As he tells his story in the *Forum*, he has been jobless most of his adult life, and has been forced to live on the dole and hope deferred. The shadow of the depression still darkens his future.

"I wonder," he goes on, "if you who have always had a job have ever wondered or thought what it is, and what it feels like, to be unemployed."

Another Got Start

Things were much different in 1890, when Aubrey Williams was born in quiet, little, sunlit Springville, Alabama. Opportunity knocked at his door when he was only seven. He became a cash-boy at nothing much to speak of a week. But it was a start, and at thirteen he was promoted to a clerkship.

After his clerkship, Aubrey's history is one of struggle and progress, with service in France, study at the Sorbonne and degrees from Bordeaux and the University of Cincinnati. He learned how to spend government money in Mississippi and Texas, and later President Roosevelt gave him the job of Executive Director of the National Youth Administration, with $50,000,000 to spend.

But Mr. Williams admitted recently before 500 social and welfare workers at the meeting of the Social Welfare Council of New York City that, with between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 idle young people between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five on the country's hands, $50,000,000 wouldn't go very far.

The millions of youth of whom Mr. Williams spoke "are neither working nor attending school," he said. "Almost 3,000,000 young people are on relief. Seven hundred thousand young people had to quit school last year before they had finished high school. And last June hundreds of thousands of them were graduated from school and college into a labor market that was greatly surfeited. It is a cold, unwelcoming world that our young people enter."

NYA as Solution

But is the NYA the solution for youth's admitted plight? What will be the result on the final day of reckoning?

"It is safe to predict," believes the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.), "that no other expenditure by the New Deal administration will produce a higher rate of dividend."

But while it shares the general concern for the plight of youth, the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind.-Rep.) says that the National Youth Administration is but "another illustration of the New Deal habit of handing out money to relieve unemployment and at the same time choking business with all sorts of restrictions so that normal employment in industry becomes impossible. Nowhere is the New Deal record of failure more plain or more disastrous than in its handling of the problem of youth."

Call for Enterprise

"Isn't there . . . a more fundamental goal to which the NYA may aspire than one made up only of vocational guidance, manufactured occupations, concentration camps and other announced and exploited phases of the youth program?" asks the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.).

Huguenot Anniversary

German Welcome to French Refugees 250 Years Ago Celebrated

The first German officer of high rank to be killed in the Franco-Prussian War was Gen. Bruno von Francois of the Prussian Army, a descendant of French Protestant refugees.

He fell storming the Spicheren Mountains near Saarbrücken, urging his troops to "take all the lands" beyond the mountain range of Alsace.

There were also German soldiers of the same descent who fell fighting France in the World War.

It was 250 years ago, as Walter Wilke, United Press staff correspondent in Berlin, tells the story, that Friedrich Wilhelm, The Great Elector of Brandenburg, opened his lands, especially Berlin, Potsdam, and the Province of Brandenburg, to the French refugees.

Mass emigration of Huguenots—French adherents of John Calvin—began when Louis XIV revoked the "Edict of Nantes," which assured freedom of worship to his Protestant subjects.

Founded American City

One group of them embarked from La Rochelle for New York State, where they founded a new Rochelle on Long Island Sound, now the City of New Rochelle, where, in Hudson Park, a large monument bears the names of the founders of the city.

But many of the French Protestants found an asylum in the Prussian capital, in the suburbs and the neighborhood of Berlin, as well as in other parts of Germany, like Westphalia and Hesse-Nassau, where several villages bear French names.

The Huguenot refugees founded churches of their own all over Germany. Recently their descendants celebrated the 250th anniversary of the establishment of the new home.

Their migration was a loss to France in numbers and in fame. Their descendants to-day are proud of the achievements of their forefathers in Prussia. They not only established new industries among their hosts; many of them made themselves distinguished in peace and war in the service of their new country.

Famous Names

Great statesmen, generals, soldiers, merchants, and men eminent in German public life bear Huguenot names. Included among the German generals and statesmen descended from the French Huguenots are Courbière, Verdy du Vernois, Brousart, Pourtalès, and de Francois. Jean de Bodt, architect, finished the famous Berlin Arsenal.

The celebration of the 250th anniversary of the German welcome to the Huguenots was held at the old French Cathedral, situated in the Franzoesischestrasse, a street in the heart of Berlin named for a community of the French guests.

There a new monument to Calvin was dedicated.

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"Queen Bea" Recaptures Broadway

Miss Lillie, Mistress of Subtle, Devastating Talent as Comedienne, Is Major Force Behind the Pace and Glitter of "At Home Abroad," a Skipping Musical Show

America's favorite comedian is a composite resulting in a man weighing about 165 pounds, five feet nine inches tall, earning $2,500 a week for telling twenty-year-old jokes over the radio.

New York's favorite comedienne is Beatrice Lillie, who is slim, British, engaging, mistress of a subtle, devastating talent for burlesquing archness. Source of scores of off-stage impromptu witticisms, dominant in any cast thus far assembled around her, she is Lady Peel to London, Beatrice to those who affect starched collars, "Queen Bea" from Broadway to Park Avenue.

There have been times when Miss Lillie wasn't so sunny, when her humor was as disappointing as a broken axle. She is at her best when the show built around her is flip, impudent, and brash. She is at her worst when her producer of the moment goes stumbling in for art and heavy, draped settings.

Deft Anywhere

She is virtually the only woman in the American theater who is, surroundings being congenial and the people out-front friendly, as deft on a stage an acre in area as on a night-club floor about the size of a special-delivery stamp.

Currently, altho she shares stardom with others, she is the major force behind the pace and glitter of "At Home Abroad," a large, skipping musical comedy dealing with Americans on the high seas, in Europe, and in rage at what Europeans do to Americans on the loose.

Real-Life Episode

No author ever has provided her with material as shatteringly funny as her own unpremeditated sallies. Consider that stormy afternoon in Chicago when a meat-packer's fabulously wealthy and locally important wife tapped her toe in impatience in a beauty parlor because Miss Lillie had got in ahead of her.

"It is a dreadful thing when I have to be kept waiting until an actress has been marcelled," stormed the meat-packer's infuriated wife. Her voice carried over the booth-partitions and Miss Lillie heard it. Also, she remained silent. After her hair had been done, she ordered other trifles: a facial massage, a manicure, a pedicure, and a mud-pack, all of the things which would delay her departure. Finally, there were no treatments to be had and, casually, with enormous languor, she rose and came out into the waiting room.

"Tell the butcher's wife," she caroled regally, as she drew on her gloves and floated out, "that Lady Peel is through now."

More recently, a colored singing-and-dancing star returned to Manhattan and her native Harlem after ten years in France.

Delar

In London, Lady Peel; on Broadway, Beatrice Lillie

She returned with a French accent the Academy would have delighted in. Meeting Miss Lillie at a party, she chattered: "Oh, M'mselle Leelee, I 'ave zeen your play and eet ees of the grandeur!"

"Honey lamb," crooned Miss Lillie in her best London accent, softened with a touch of cotton-field Dixie, "it sho' is good of you-all to be sayin' so!"

In "At Home Abroad" she is a little of everything. She is a Russian ballet-dancer with such vehemence and deliberately wicked burlesque that serious Russian ballet-dancers must blush for themselves. She is a cockney barmaid, a Montmartre night-club singer, a jester in bold sketches, her personality blanketing the proceedings.

Debunking Whip

The production itself is an opulent course of Broadway show-making. It features Eleanor Powell, a tap-dancer suddenly transformed into national proportions by Hollywood magic and publicity; it gives Ethel Waters, the negro star, opportunity to sing her chants which invariably wind up with a swish of a debunking whip across the backs of the pompous.

"You'll like her in 'At Home Abroad,'" writes Robert Garland of Miss Lillie in the New York *World-Telegram*. "You'll like her as the *Mrs. Blogden Blagg* who is purchasing a double dozen damask dinner napkins. You'll like her as the *Sonia Polonariskaya* who is waiting for her lover. You'll like her as the saucy soubrette who sings 'L'Amour The Merrier.' Yes, you'll like her!

"Not since 'This Year of Grace' of happy memory has Miss Lillie had so much to do, so good a time doing it. This department finds its greatest pleasure in her song called 'Paree,' her impersonation of an elegant British barmaid and her dubious demeanor as a lady of the ensemble.

"At the same time, it wishes she would take 'You May Be Far Away From Me' more seriously."

More Enthusiasm

The enthusiasm of Gilbert Gabriel in the New York *American* is not less restrained, and he finds that—

"Here, in this elaborate musical holiday—until lately described as a travelog revue—which Howard Dietz and Arthur Schwartz have composed under one Maestro Minelli's evidently all-inclusive eye, you have several favorite persons brought back to our stage.

"Principally, you have 'Queen Bea,' that most highly considered Miss Lillie, yodelling, artist-modelling, toe-dancing, and being more exuberantly comic than pretty nearly anybody has seen her for several years.

"That is more to Miss Lillie's credit than her librettist's."

Hordes of Gifted

Percy Hammond, in the New York *Herald Tribune*, describes the many characters she plays, comments on each passingly, and adds:

"By these and other travesties she gives life to a whopping extravaganza, played by hordes of gifted players, dressed as the Messrs. Shubert dress them."

Miss Lillie shared the cheers with a young Briton new to Manhattan audiences, Reginald Gardner. Tall, lean, possessed of a mad sense for caricaturing such things as wall-paper and steam locomotives, he twice held the audience in his hand, once with an insanity proving that locomotives hate humanity furiously and go whacking through their hot lives livid with rage and, again, with a masterly trick in which he aped a radiobroadcast.

Triumph's Result

As a result of this triumph he has not been permitted a lunch in solitude since the play opened. Men's and women's clubs have dated him for weeks ahead and, dutifully, he appears at each, blandly imitating wall-paper, which sounds virtually impossible but isn't (he does it with sound), and exposing the villainy of locomotives.

It is, this "At Home Abroad," a scamper and a romp, with Miss Lillie in the van of the breathless participants. The Winter Garden houses it—and it needs its stout walls to hold it.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 22)

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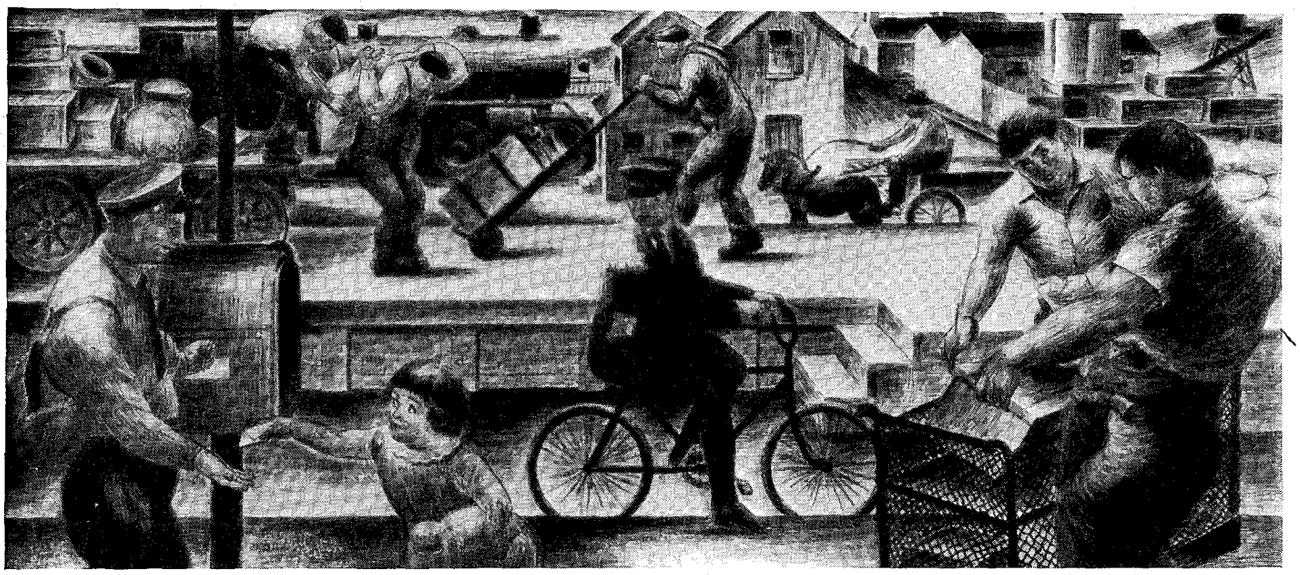
Artists Get Their Own New Deal

Six Painters and Twelve Sculptors Win U. S. Commissions for Murals and Statues in New Post-Office at Washington After Novel Competition



Sketch for a mural on the "Development of the City Post-Office," by Alfred D. Crimi

Last spring a committee entered one of Washington's official buildings, walked into a room, and stared at hundreds of photographs strewn all over the floor.

For three days they discussed works of art depicted in the photographs, selecting those they considered best. Two weeks ago, telegrams went out to eighteen artists, asking them for biographical data, giving them the first information that they were winners in the government-sponsored contest for paintings and sculpture to be placed in Washington's Post-Office.

In the period between these events, much work was done. The photographs which the committee viewed had been sent by representative artists, known and unknown, from all over the country. They arrived following Secretary Morgenthau's announcement that a Painting and Sculpture Section had been created in the Treasury Department's Procurement Division. Not a relief-project, the new section was directed, said a Treasury bulletin, "toward the selection of art objects of high quality for the decoration of public buildings."

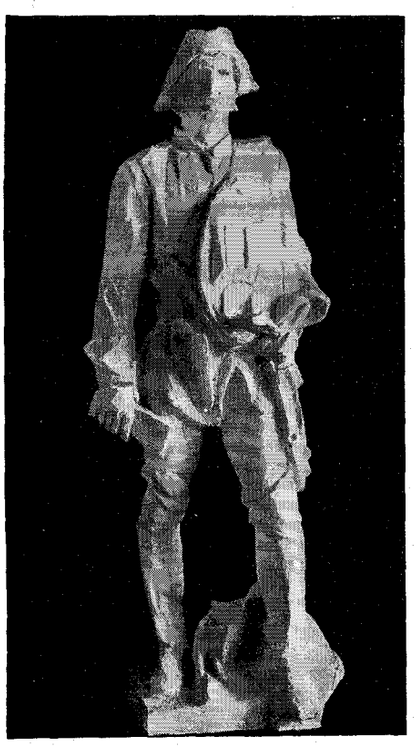
Sculptors Selected

On the basis of photographs of works previously done, the sculpture committee selected forty-seven sculptors to compete—their identity concealed—for the honor of filling twelve niches in the Post-Office with statues representing different types of mail-carriers.

The results of the final choice were "amazing," according to William Zorach, a member of the jury of noted sculptors which also included Alice Decker and Paul Manship. "Some of the statues which we thought were by women turned out to be by men, and vice versa. Several well-known artists sent in models which were surprizingly weak, while some of the best pieces chosen were from people you'd least expect."

The judges of the Painting Division followed a somewhat different procedure, but finally chose six sketches from 315 submitted by 142 artists. The winners will execute murals, to be placed in the Post-Office, at the rate of $20 a square foot.

Before the Government began to sponsor the creation of art objects, the odds against an unknown artist achieving any degree of fame were a thousand to one, according to Forbes Watson, writing in the *American Magazine of Art*. Now, however, conditions have changed, he says: "For the first time, so far as I know, the American artist is being given an opportunity to enter into competition . . . with his fellow artists, in a just and healthy manner."



Stirling Calder's modern statue of a "Post-Rider" of 1775-1789

Sidney Waugh's "Stage-Driver, U. S. Post-Office, 1789-1836"

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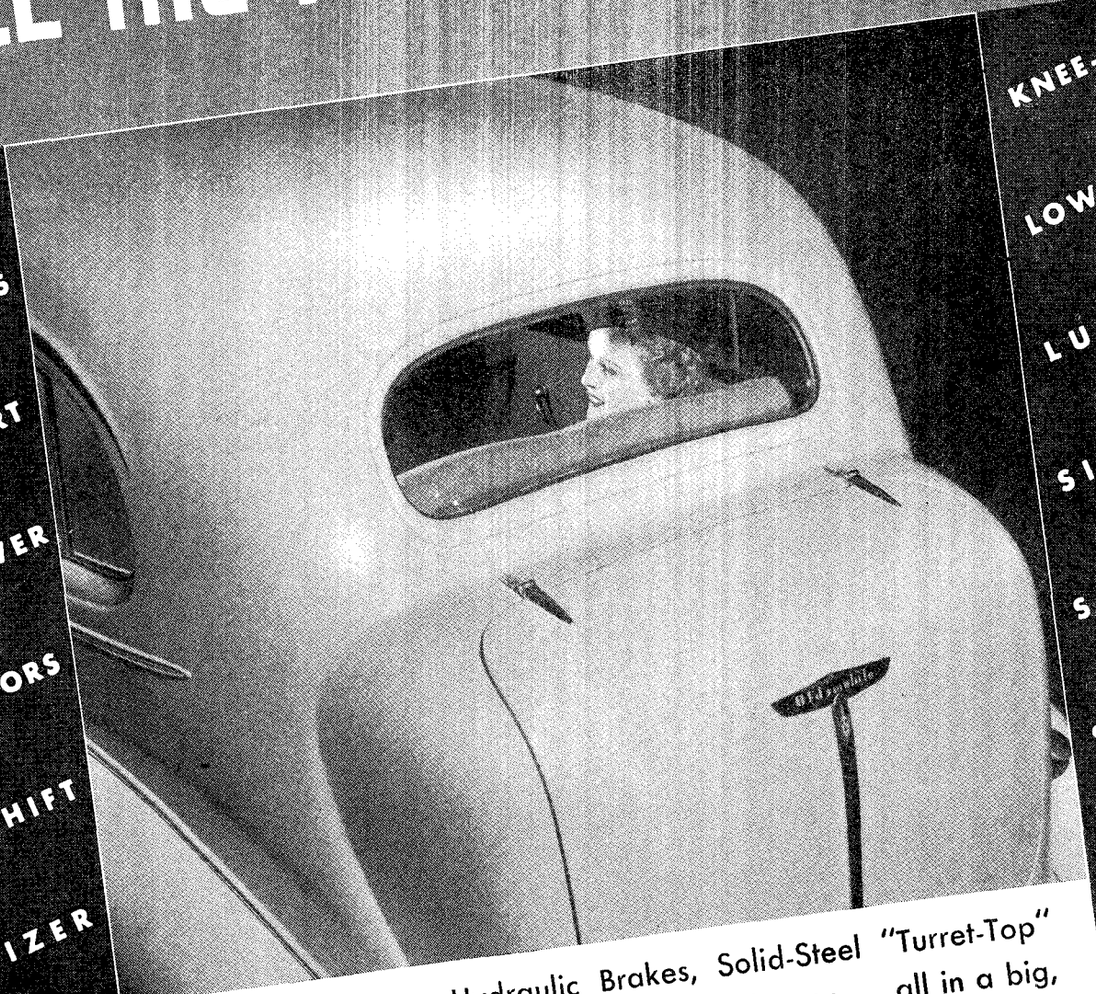

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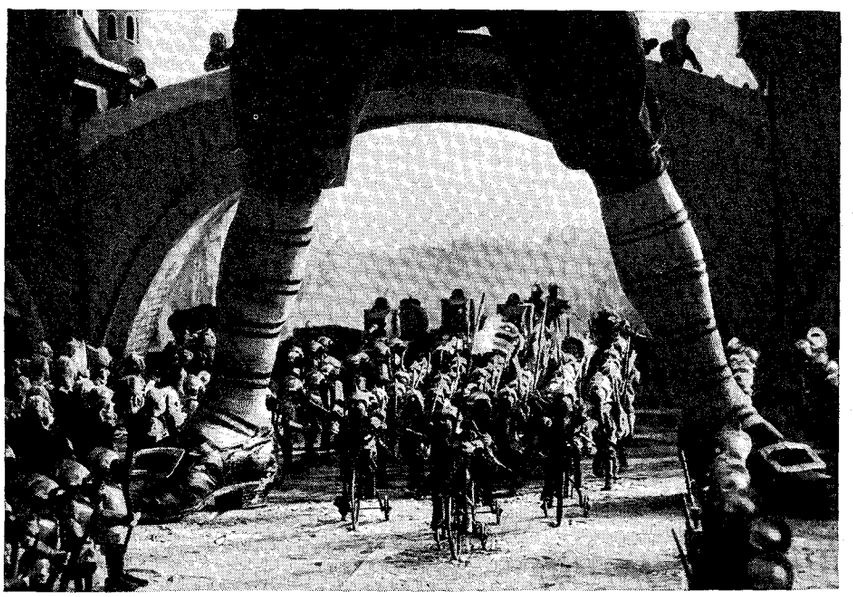
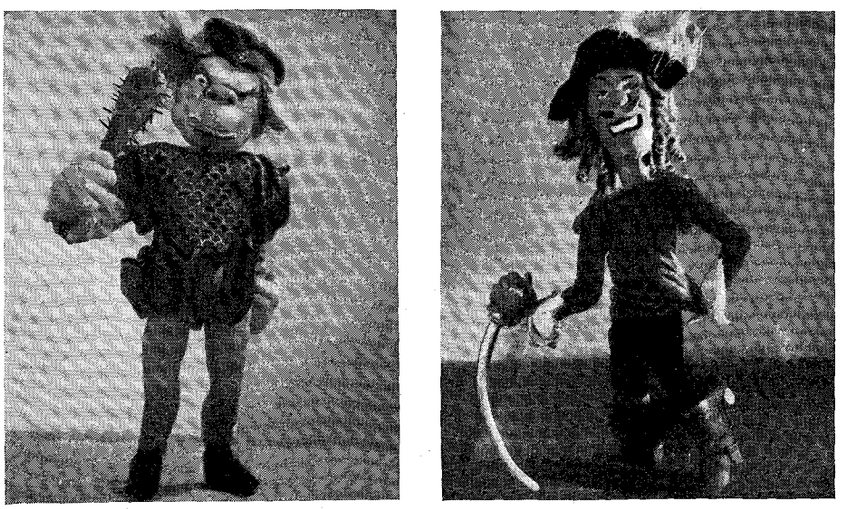
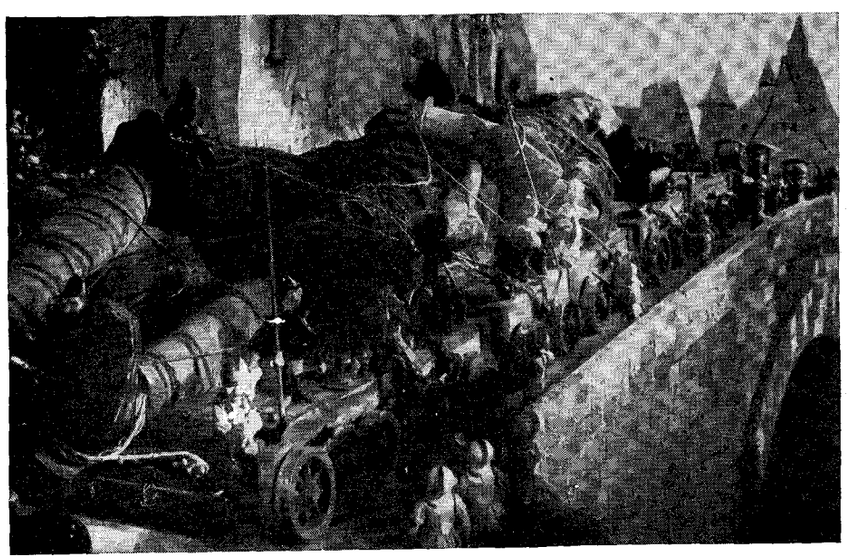
Russia Films "Gulliver" With Puppets



Gulliver's *legs form an arch for a tricycle parade of* Lilliputian *soldiers*



Lilliputians *in the film are played by amazing puppets like these*



Gulliver, *felled by gas-attack, is bound and hauled through* Lilliput

Creatures of Rubber, Metal, Wood, and Cloth Used in Unusual Motion-Picture

This week-end in New York, after feats of persuasion by three American film-men, Russia submits to American audiences and critics a motion-picture which may easily start a new cycle of endeavor in our own native films. Cycles have been started with less.

The picture is a full feature-length film, "The New Gulliver," in which a fourteen-year-old boy and 3,000 puppets are the players. The picture is based on "Gulliver's Travels," by Jonathan Swift, and none of the satire is lost in the transition to puppetry and the inclusion of modern mechanical devices.

"The New Gulliver" is the result of two years' experimentation with the tiny figures, each about the size of an adult's little finger. The original "actor" was Batahkin, three inches tall, who submitted to all manner of indignities, amputations, and pinchings before the proper plastic material was found which would yield to twisting and pressure so that countenances of the *Lilliputians* might be changed to express the usual human emotions.

Microscopic Material

The creatures are made of rubber, metal, wood, and cloth; all their joints move—they even can crook one of their own little fingers, a snippet of material so small as, practically, to need a microscope to be seen. Anger, elation, suspicion, greed, cowardice, courage, and hunger all are in their faces, two of which could be put on a dime.

Two years ago the puppets were created, and, after the secret of animation was discovered, they were put through a series of short-subject films. These, in a sense, were rehearsals for the full eight-reel picture.

This, and "Modern Times," the first Charles Chaplin picture in more than four years—described on Page 26 of this issue—are expected to reawaken the interest of American film-makers in novelty films. It is the puppets that are going to be the despair of native picture-masters, altho Russell Patterson, illustrator and scenic designer, has been experimenting with puppets for films for more than a year.

New Process

The Russian puppets have no hidden mechanism. Their arms and legs are not attached to strings, as are those of marionettes. They perform by a process which Honored Artist A. Ptushko, the director of the film, described as "object-multiplication."

Broken down into understandable form, this is simply the artists and manipulators making "shot" after "shot"—a "frame" at a time—each showing a gradual change in

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the positions and phases of the objects. Twenty-five "frame shots" were needed, for example, to make a puppet lift a hand.

A "frame" is one section of a film, about an inch high, an inch and a quarter wide. Much the same technique was used by RKO Radio three years ago to make the trick scenes in "King Kong."

Tempo and Pace

Lew Schwartz, composer of the music used in the film, had a task of his own. He had to make the *Lilliput* orchestra, composed entirely of puppets, play the music in tempo with the action and the pace of the film.

The major characters, apart from *Petya*, the youthful *Gulliver*, are the *King*, the *Prime Minister*, and the *Chief of Police*, each of which not only had a mobile countenance but, also, a wardrobe of two to three hundred sets of heads, each expressing emotions and reactions difficult to achieve if only one plastic face had been assigned to each. This enormous range of expression permitted subtle changes of countenance never before achieved in photographic puppetry.

News of the film reached the United States some weeks ago. Oscar Serlin, Arthur Mayer, and Joseph Burnstyn, after having the novelty described to them, set in motion the negotiations which resulted in its importation.

After receiving the film, they found it entirely in Russian. They took it to a laboratory, had a translation made, and assigned a technician to the work of putting English subtitles in at strategic points. These have been held to a minimum, since the clarity and rhythm of the story virtually make it tell itself.

Adults who have seen the film have come away burbling with enthusiasm, a reaction which justified Mr. Ptushko, in a pamphlet issued before the American release of the film, in saying:

Doll as an Actor

"Many people are to-day still of the opinion that multiplication-films with doll heroes are spectacles only for young children. This prejudice found favorable ground because nobody was seriously interested in subjects for them—not even the producers of such films. They temporarily forgot the main thing—the doll as an actor with its special powers of expression."

After describing the mechanical methods used, the director concludes:

"Our greatest accomplishment was the achievement of harmony between all the parts of this completely experimental film, *i.e.*, between subject and content, between the acting of the dolls and of a living hero, between artificial settings and real nature."

V. Konstantinov, the boy *Gulliver*, gives a remarkable performance, his sensitive face mirroring a thousand emotions as he finds himself prisoner in *Lilliput*. He is gassed, trussed, and then tractors are attached to his bonds. He visits a midget munitions factory, he is entertained by a magician as large as a man's finger and when that tiny mage whips a living *Lilliput* midget out of his silk hat, *Gulliver* can only exclaim: "And you have midgets, too!"

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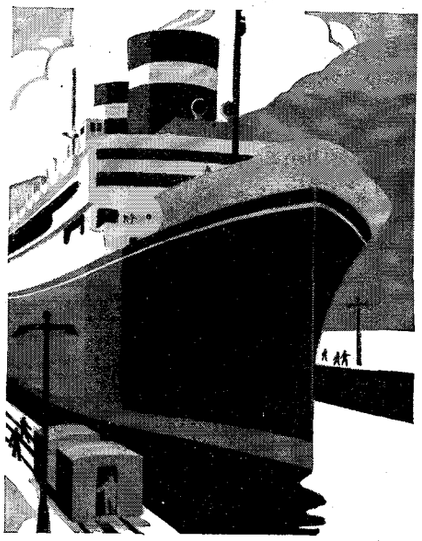

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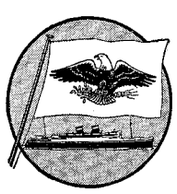

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Chaplin: Machine-Age *Don Quixote*

Million-Dollar Lunch Modernizes His Technique; New Picture, Probably His Last as a Star, Is Coming Soon

Two years ago Charles Chaplin and an indignant friend took lunch together in a quiet Los Angeles restaurant. The waiter gave a check for $1.50 to Chaplin. His guest gave him, approximately, 500 words of heated conversation. The cost of that lunch, to date, is something in excess of $1,000,000 and the result, probably, is the best motion-picture Chaplin ever made. It also may be the last he ever will make with himself as star.

The friend, name unknown to all except Chaplin, was a simple, intelligent man. His simplicity revolted against the mechanization of modern times, his intelligence told him that, squirm as he might, there was nothing he, as an individual, could do to escape the gears and wheels, the belts and cogs and wires of modern life.

Snorts of Protest

Something of this sort he communicated to Chaplin, bluntly, explosively, in fierce snorts of human protest.

And as he talked, his eyes struck upon an endless rubber belt conveying soiled dishes from the dining-room to the washing-machines.

"That's what I mean!" cried his friend. "Belts, machines; we are even becoming machines!"

"I see," said Chaplin.

"All right, Charley," said the friend, "I'll meet you here to-morrow and we'll groan over it some more. So long."

"I see it better," Chaplin mused, as his friend left. "He hates it, he revolts against mechanization, but he won't or can't escape it. Blithely, without recognizing its inescapability, he promises to come back here to-morrow. It's charming."

Actors Summoned

That afternoon Mr. Chaplin began telephoning his technical staff, getting in touch with favored old actors and thinking ahead on Production No. 5.

Two things Chaplin always has glued himself to, and they now are fixed production habits. His titles are almost the last things thought of and he rarely makes motion-pictures from a prepared, written script.

In the past, he has "shot from the cuff," improvising as he went along, advancing the plot as notions came to him. His new picture was known as Production No. 5 until a few weeks ago.

Change of Method

In Hollywood, curious eavesdroppers peeping through the high fences around his studio have called it everything from "The Factory" to "Belt Line." Mr. Chaplin now calls it "Modern Times." The title may or may not stick. Thus he adhered to habit, but in one thing he departed from it, and that early in the making of the picture: he made it from a prepared scenario, discovering almost at once that his costs would rise beyond good sense if he relied on the old improvisation.

A figure the whole world knows

Chaplin's custom used to eat up weeks and months of production. He felt his way along, filmed reels of stuff which he would, sometimes as much as a year later, discard.

The scope of "Modern Times" was too great and costly for that. So he mapped it out, typed it and, with fair regularity, adhered to it.

Faster Production

Reels have been discarded, three endings have been filmed and destroyed, important key-scenes have been switched around to minor places in the continuity, while others, once casual and fleeting, have risen to important place. But his time has been saved. What used to be two years of actual filming has been reduced to only a few months.

"Modern Times" is his first picture in more than four years. During that time he has played with and then rejected a score of ideas.

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The one a friend provided two years ago has remained.

It is the story of a little man caught up by the mechanization of modern society, struggling desperately to escape it, achieving freedom, only to find another form of machinery awaiting him just ahead.

It is Chaplin's ancient and enormously satisfying formula done in gears and belts instead of brass buttons and night-sticks. Always he has been the little fellow, the wistful underdog hammered by circumstance and authority.

Early in his astonishing career he was the tramp fleeing from police, in streets, parks, buildings, and offices. As life itself grew broader, he broadened, but the symbols always remained stedfast. In "The Gold Rush," the crushing circumstance was the faithlessness of a woman. In "The Circus," the blasting element was the shallowness of humanity and the loyalty of beasts.

Strife to Escape

Now, in a world thinking in terms of television, death-rays, stream-lining, chain-production, mechanized political credos, he takes these oppressive things and makes them the symbols. He is, ever and at all times, an individualization of man striving to escape from fact.

Whereas, before, his humbled clashes with authority were no more than brisk scrimmages between a tramp and the police (the latter always huge, girthy, and bristling with ferociously black mustaches) he now takes in recognition of the radical element in modern American society and uses police subjugation of it as one of his bases.

Red Flag Incident

A truck loaded with explosives passes near a factory, its warning red flag falls off. Chaplin picks it up, runs after it to return it to the truck-driver and the truck rounds a corner. He races around the corner and encounters a parade of reds, police in pursuit. He is swallowed up in the mob, police break through and, since he is the only one carrying a red flag, he is arrested.

It's a simple technique, but deceiving. Under the hilariousness of almost burlesqued comedy, lies an amazing estimation of natural philosophy, a pity for the whole state of futile mankind.

Mr. Chaplin puts enormous tasks on his staff. Some of these are revealed by Sara Hamilton in *This Week*. After detailing how a frog was found for him when the company was on location miles from any frog, she adds:

"A fortune, many times over, has gone forth from the pocket of Chaplin to the staff he constantly maintains regardless of long years between productions. But let him even suspect that a neat sum has been spent for unnecessary props and he comes running.

"When 'The Gold Rush' was in production he demanded of Joe Van Meter, his purchasing agent, if it were true that he had ordered a car-load of corn-flakes for the snow scenes.

"'No,' lied Joe, 'just three bags full.' Just how six weeks of snow scenes could come out of three small bags Charley never troubled to ask.

"When Charley demanded an eatable shoe for 'The Gold Rush,' it was Joe who thought of licorice and sewed with his own hand the sheets of candy into a perfect shoe complete with candy laces and patches."

Endeared to World

These things have endeared him to his staff, his staff to him, and him, mostly, to audiences all over the world.

Miss Hamilton closes with a bit of striking evidence:

"So it was when they showed Charley the sweater knit by the loving hands of some dear old lady and sent on to the Chaplin studio with a note explaining it was for the little tramp when the wind blew cold. Chaplin's eyes grew misty as he said: 'Write and thank her and tell her not to worry. I'll always take care of "him."'"

Speech Discarded

Almost as whetting to gossip as the title of the new picture, soon to be released, has been the question of sound and speech. Early in the framing of Production No. 5 Chaplin experimented with sound and, for himself, with speech.

The sound he found helpful to certain scenes, but speech he discarded immediately and would listen to no advice from his associates.

Magic Art

He made tests of himself speaking and discovered that the lovable little scapegrace he always had represented no longer existed. In its place was a stiff, awkward actor mouthing words and using gestures as tho he were hammering a tent-pin instead of creating a mood. The whole of his career has been a magic art of pantomime brought to a degree of perfection which made actual speech a brusk intrusion.

Forthwith, he threw out all the dialog prepared for him and he will, in "Modern Times," be silent. In its place he has substituted "indicated speech," with all the action synchronized to music, much of it his own composition.

Paulette Goddard has the feminine lead and she plays that favorite opposite-character—a waif. Chaplin befriends the waif and their adventures form the plot of the picture.

Brown Brothers

When Charley Chaplin played "The Kid" with Jackie Coogan

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Book News

It Can't Happen Here. By Sinclair Lewis. 464 pp. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.50.)

John Clair Minot of the Boston *Herald* hailed Mr. Lewis's latest *magnum opus* as something which "may" be his "masterpiece."

Mr. Lewis bitterly attacks the so-called liberals who, paying small heed to the honeyed words of a certain *Senator Windrip*, awoke one day to agree with *Doremus Jessup*, country editor, that the answer to the book's title was, "The hell it can't."

U. S. "Dictatorship"

Mr. Lewis pictures the United States under a dictator and there is very little fun but a good deal of verisimilitude in his satire upon *Senator Windrip's* ascent to power.

As nearly always in a Lewis novel, the characters are types, rather than real people. Once, in "Arrowsmith," Mr. Lewis let himself go and drew a living portrait; but "Babbitt," "Ann Vickers," and "The Man Who Knew Coolidge" were shadowy creatures, recognizable as caricatures, rather than as friends or enemies.

So, too, is it with "It Can't Happen Here." *Doremus Jessup*, the Vermont editor who kept both feet on the ground, stood four-square for Americanism without the emotionalism of 100 percentism—in other words, without any other isms—finally went to jail for his views; but his views are what matter to Mr. Lewis, not the man himself.

As a liberal, *Doremus Jessup* is a pathetic fellow, whistling to keep his courage up as he walks past the political cemetery in the dark. Perhaps it is because Mr. Lewis has made of *Jessup* so futile a person that metropolitan liberals are in an intellectual dither about him.

Vote-Catching Quackery

They are dismayed because Mr. Lewis has seized for a theme upon the vote-catching quackery only too much in evidence.

Doremus Jessup discovers in one of his creator's asides that the issue is no longer Communism *vs.* Fascism but Tolerance *vs.* Bigotry; which is to say that Mr. Lewis has at last stumbled upon the only political issue mankind has ever debated, and as an honest liberal he makes public acknowledgment.

His book is also a tirade against complacency which puts its faith in slogans and waits for words to bring to pass a miracle. At times it is amusing; always it is disturbing.

The book is timely; perhaps more timely than Mr. Lewis realized. Things do happen and are happening and Mr. Lewis has done an excellent job in stirring up the smug liberals who lost the revolution in Russia to the Bolsheviks; the control in Italy to Mussolini; fled Germany at the approach of Hitler, and in this country are so confident that "It Can't Happen Here."

---

*(Comment by other critics on the new Sinclair Lewis book will appear in next week's issue.—*EDITOR.*)*

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Current Events

October 21.—Ruth Nichols hurt, her pilot killed, four others slightly injured as their giant air-liner crashes in take-off near Troy, New York.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, member of the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Sports Committee, declines to support a movement to keep America out of the 1936 Olympic Games in Germany.

Post Office Department receives only one bid, that of the Pan American Airways, Inc., for a contract to fly mail from the United States to China.

Fall duck-hunting season opens in twenty-nine northern-zone States.

Picture of a Man Watching for Trouble to Stay Out of

—Batchelor in the New York Daily News

National Youth Administration plans to grant large part of its $27,000,000 fund for employment of 94,000 youths at various tasks.

Amended Frazier-Lemke Farm Debt Relief Law declared unconstitutional in the Federal District Court at Peoria, Illinois, by Judges J. Earl Major and Charles G. Briggle, as violation of Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. It was enacted last spring, after original law had been invalidated in the Supreme Court.

October 22.—Admiral Frank B. Upham chosen Chairman of Navy's General Board to replace Rear Admiral Frank H. Clark on his retirement January 1, 1936.

United States Forest Service has planted 55,000,000 trees this year in the Mid-western shelter-belt and plans to set out as many millions again next year.

Federal Communications Commission authorizes establishment of direct radio service between New York and Addis Ababa by Press Wireless, Inc., a news-service owned by seven American newspapers.

Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood, internationally known surgeon and leader in fight against cancer, dies at his home near Baltimore.

One man killed, nine injured in new outbreak of hostilities in International Longshoremen's Association strike at Lake Charles, Louisiana.

William Randolph Hearst says he is compelled to close his California homes because of high taxes.

October 23.—Series of uncontrollable brush-fires destroy property estimated at $8,000,000 in value near Malibu Beach, California. Homes of many motion-picture players in path.

Speaking to 20,000 persons at Charleston, South Carolina, President Roosevelt renews neutrality pledge.

Burlington Railroad's stream-lined train, "The Mark Twain," reached top speed of 122 miles an hour west of Edison, Nebraska. Officials of the line called it a new world's record.

October 24.—Avery Brundage of Chicago, President of American Olympic Association and Chairman of American Olympic Committee, declares America will enter Olympic Games of 1936 in Germany.

More than 8,000 replies received by White House Secretariat since President Roosevelt sent his request for suggestions to ministers throughout nation.

Five big companies refuse to sign Guffey Coal Control Law and by so doing imperil efforts to stabilize bituminous industry.

Scientists report pictures painted in red by an unidentified Indian tribe, cover rocky walls of Salmon River Canyon in central Idaho.

First air-mail from Guam reaches America on return of Pan American Clipper to Alameda, California. Postmaster General Farley accepts bid of Pan American Airways for new transpacific air-mail service between San Francisco and Canton, China, by way of Honolulu and Manila.

October 25.—Mine workers rescue one of two men entombed in a "bootleg" coal-hole near Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania, after digging all night.

Comptroller General McCarl spurs drive to end dole by December 1 by setting up $137,711,099 of employment-projects for twenty-five States and New York City.

Committee to meet on Monday at Orlando, Florida, it is announced, to consider movement to divide Florida into two States, one north and one south of the projected canal across State.

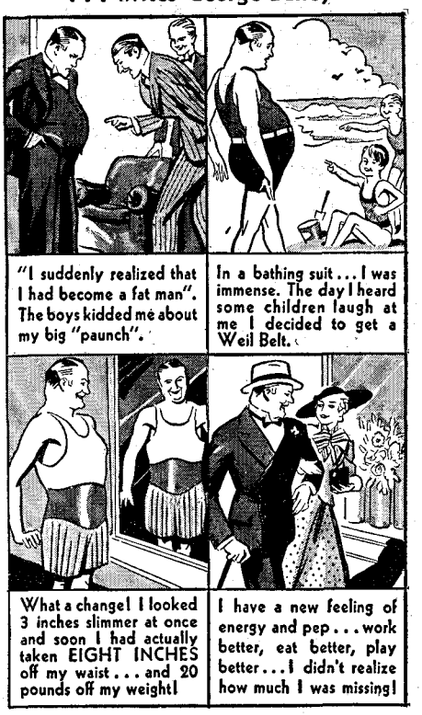
San Francisco's Italian Chamber of Commerce, joining affiliated organizations throughout the world, asks all American Italians to boycott Great Britain.

President Roosevelt assures Ray Murphy, National Commander of the American Legion, that he will speak at Arlington National Cemetery on Armistice Day.

Police Commissioner Heinrich A. Pickert of Detroit orders several hundred "traffic detectives" placed on duty to rid streets of "speed maniacs and day-dreamers."

"I have REDUCED MY WAIST 8 INCHES with the WEIL BELT!"

. . . writes George Bailey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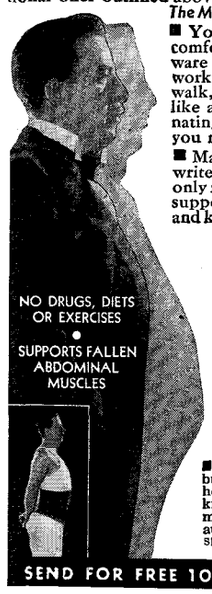

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The Open Forum

Worth While

Sir:—Wish to say that you really contributed something worth while to the American people, when you reprinted "Men Who Will Never Fight Again" in the issue of October 19.

Let us have more American views of war and less foreign.

Dougherty, Texas. O. L. Britton.

Sir:—I was interested in the article you reprinted from *The World-Telegram* under the heading "Men Who Will Never Fight Again." One sentence seemed to me to be very significant: "Those are the guys the public never sees." This referred to the particularly horrible cases. That is the trouble; the public is not permitted to see the real aftermath of the war and, therefore, when the bugle starts blowing and the bands begin playing, we all fall into line.

New York. Adolph Ziegler.

Sir:—As a subscriber who always enjoyed The Literary Digest because of its impartiality, I was thoroughly disheartened when I read the extreme partiality in the review of "Red Salute" in the October 19 issue.

In the review of that picture, the critic says that "the New York critics received 'Red Salute' with mixed tastes." After quoting those critics who favored the picture, the reviewer blandly forgets about those who disliked the production.

I sincerely hope that this practise of partiality will be dropped unceremoniously and "the old order" will be restored.

Brooklyn, New York. Goodwin Gittleson.

P.S.—I *was* heartened to see that very fine article entitled "Men Who Will Never Fight Again" reprinted from *The World-Telegram*. It is an article that truly deserves its place on the "Religion and Social Service" page. Please continue this fine enlightenment program. "A stitch in time saves nine."

Picture Praised

Sir:—May I comment on the very unusual photograph in the October 12 issue of the Digest depicting the mid-morning lunch of a group of children. Please note the Raphael-like cherubic face of the child looking up at the nun; likewise the look of joyous expectancy of the child in the background. These two figures especially seem almost to have stepped from the painting of a Raphael. The Madonna-like expression on the face of the nun is certainly reminiscent of the old masterpieces.

Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. E. N. Dietrich.

Beg Pardon

Sir:—In "Persons and Personalities," your issue of September 28, 1935, I note the statement that Franklin Chase Hoyt is President of the National Probation Association. Judge Hoyt is a member of our Board of Trustees and was formerly its Chairman.

The President of the Association is Charles Evans Hughes, Jr. Charles L. Chute,
National Probation Assn. Executive Director.
New York, New York.

Ethiopian Words

Sir:—May I suggest that you publish in an early issue of The Literary Digest a glossary of Ethiopian proper names, etc., giving the spelling and pronunciation of Adowa (or Aduwa, as some evening newspapers have it), Haile Selassie, and others used by radio speakers?

New York, N. Y. J. L. Sinclair.

[See "Foreign Comment" in this issue. —*Editor.*]

Thank You

Sir:—The Literary Digest in my opinion is one of the greatest sources of information in the country. It keeps you in touch with the important events of the world in a brief and concise manner, written in an interesting and instructive way that appeals to all readers.

Albert F. Hackett, Sr.
Medford Hillside, Massachusetts.

Labor in Germany

Sir:—I am rather surprized at the accusations of Mr. Sidney Remet (September 28 issue) about forced labor and concentration-camps in Germany. There is no forced labor in this country unless one can call the "Arbeitsdienst," an organization exactly like the CCC, forced labor.

Any one living here sees ample evidence of economic recovery at every footstep. This is an undeniable fact and one need not look at statistics to have it verified.

Königgrätzer Str. 3. Adolf G. Kohler.
Magdeburg, Germany.

Sir:—In the September 28 issue Mr. Remet states that reduction of unemployment in Germany is due to forced labor. Moreover he calls this country a misled one.

There is no forced labor here. Mr. Remet obviously refers to concentration-camps where criminals and hard-boiled communists must work. Their number is very small.

Kamp-Lintfort, Germany. Gerhard Ziel.

Bigger Fish

Sir:—I note that Hamilton Fish, Jr., has announced himself as a candidate for the high office of President. Well, a larger species will have to be selected: Franklin D.'s tackle is too heavy for trout.

South Pasadena, California. John Stuart.

Townsend Plan

Sir:—I am surprised that you have never mentioned the Townsend Old Age Revolving Pension Plan.

Three Rivers, Michigan. O. G. Bond.

[Articles on the Townsend Plan have appeared in the following issues of The Literary Digest: September 15, October 20, and November 3 (Full Page), 1934; January 26, February 2 (Full Page), March 2 (Full Page), April 27, May 11 (Full Page), August 3 and 18, 1935.—*Editor.*]

Correction

Sir:—Will you kindly correct an error made in your Editor's Note on page 43 of your October 12 issue that the Townsend Plan proposes a national "sales" tax. This should read "transaction" tax, being 2 per cent. collected from the sellers of merchandise on the vastly increased buying-power which will result from the adoption of the plan.

Trenton, New Jersey. Edith M. Valentine.

Haile Selassie

Sir:—To decide a bet, will you kindly advise through the columns of "The Open Forum" the color of Haile Selassie, the Emperor of Ethiopia. The writer was under the impression that he was a rather dark individual with a swarthy complexion, while a friend maintains that he is absolutely black and that his photographs are all touched up.

We shall appreciate your reply.

Miranda, Cuba. E. H. Kobler.

[Friends of the Emperor in New York state that he is light-colored, and that photographs appearing of him are unretouched likenesses. —*Editor.*]

Yes, Sir, That's My Baby!
—*Ray in the Kansas City* Star

Nazism

Sir:—Before Mr. Alton Harrington of Schenectady quotes any more of his Scriptures [Literary Digest, October 5] to try to uphold Nazi Germany, I will say to him that the treatment of the Jews in Germany is upheld by Hitler's Nazi Government.

The unforgivable treatment, on occasions, of our Southern Negroes is condemned by the Government of this country, not condoned.

Kalamazoo, Michigan. Ernest Neil.

Pro-Vivisection

Sir:—In your issue of October 12, 1935, Alice B. Shinn, in an attack on animal experimentation, makes the statement that the great physiologist, Pavlov, "has given nothing to the human race of any value that could not have been discovered by rational observation."

Material progress has not been and can not be attained by observation alone. Man can not by the utmost exertion of "rational observation" fly in the air. He must supplement his observation by experiment. So has experimentation been essential to advance in medicine and surgery. If anything is to be done, trials must be made, either upon animals or man; the antivivisectionists even go so far as to say that if new remedies or new operations are to be tried animals must not be used, but human beings—even children if need be.

Some of these self-styled humanitarians take an extremely calloused view, going so far as to say that even if they knew animal experimentation was beneficial to the human race they would oppose it.

Boston. Lester R. Whitaker, M.D.

No Propaganda

Sir:—Under date of August 28, 1935, you published an article entitled "Science Best Thrives When Free to Think." In this article, you describe the work of Professor Pavlov and gave him a very flowery commendation. You state: "Foreign visitors could not help reflecting on the benefits the Soviet system of government have brought to Russian science." We are wondering if the writer is really acquainted with Professor Pavlov's experiments, and we wonder how many people could possibly be benefited through the barbarous treatment of animals, which characterizes all of Pavlov's experiments?

Was this article merely propaganda, paid for and inserted by medical institutions of the animal vivisection schools, or, is there a responsible writer behind it all?

Maryland Anti-Vivisection Society,
Baltimore. Per Thomas W. Pond,
Chairman, Publicity Council.

[The article was not "propaganda paid for and inserted by medical institutions of the animal vivisection schools." The author is a responsible scientific writer.—*Editor.*]

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Aryan.—"A. M. N.," Stamford, Conn.—The word *Aryan* is derived from the Sanskrit *ārya*, noble. It is correctly pronounced with the first *a* as in *art*, and this is the pronunciation indicated by the New Standard, the Century, and Webster's New International dictionaries. The pronunciation favored in London from 1876 to 1891 gave that *a* as in *fare*. A change was then noted by Dr. Murray who, following Dr. Stormonth's lead, indicated that *a* as in *rain*.

derby.—"A. R. C.," St. Albans, N. Y.—The pronunciation given to this term in the United States and Northern and Middle England is *dur'bi* (*u* as in *burn*, *i* as in *habit*), while *dar'bi* (*a* as in *art*, *i* as in *hit*) is that in vogue in Southern England, and was formerly the pronunciation given to the title of the Earl of Derby and the horse-race founded by the twelfth Earl (1780).

ravish, ravage.—"F. H. V.," New York City.—The phrase, "millions of mothers and children . . . *ravished* by fire and sword and dying of hunger and cold," was submitted to its author. In defense of his usage he cites the Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Psalm X:10: "He doth *ravish* the poor, when he getteth him into his net." He says further, "Strictly speaking, the word *ravished* is correct in the sentence as constructed because it applies *to persons* ('the poor,' etc.), whereas the word *ravage* does not apply to persons, but to countries or districts."

The Lexicographer disagrees with this opinion. True, the dictionary does record these definitions of *ravish:* "(3) To dispossess or deprive by force; prey on. (4) To seize; take away by violence; snatch." But preceding each of these definitions is the plain statement that the word in these senses is of archaic use. It is, to quote the Introductory of the dictionary, no longer used elsewhere than in the Bible or the Book of Common Prayer.

In modern usage the verb *ravish* carries either of two senses: To enrapture; or, to violate. Since the passage quoted is meaningless with either sense of the verb, the verb is wrongly employed. *Ravage*, counter to the opinion of the author, applies as well to persons as to countries or districts. One says a frame *ravaged* by disease, a face *ravaged* by grief or by time, a mind *ravaged* by passion, a heart *ravaged* by affliction. It is true, however, that these agencies, even disease, that affect persons are abstract terms, and that concrete forms of *ravage*, such as fire and sword, are more accurately limited to countries or places. It would seem, therefore, that a more exact verb should be employed: "millions of mothers and children . . . *despoiled* by fire and sword."

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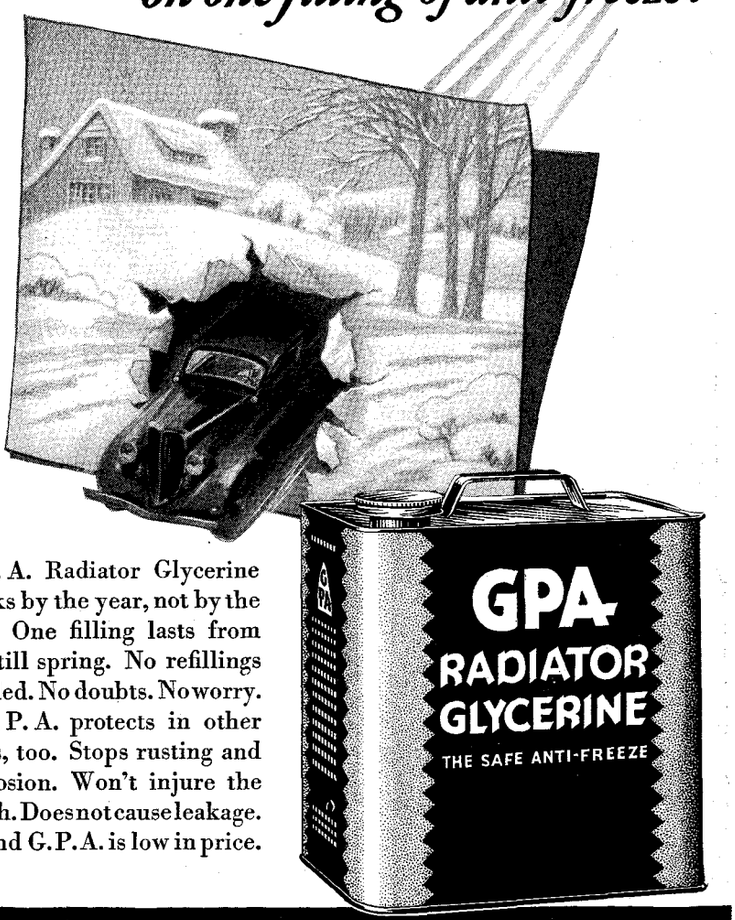

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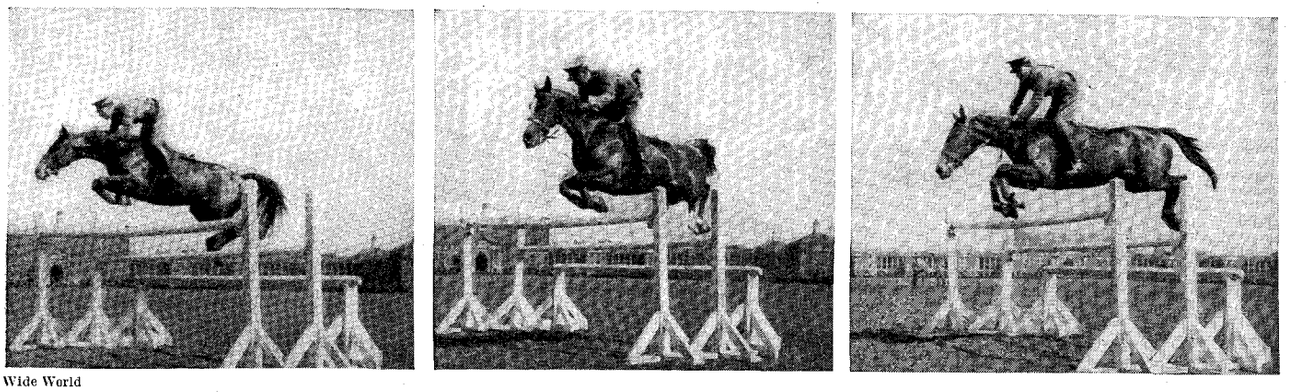
Architect at the Horse Show

Ned King, Manager of the National, Bears Brunt of Work in Making Meeting a Circus as Well as a Show; Once He Was Cartoonist and Etcher



Wide World

The most popular feature with the crowds that pack the National Horse Show in New York is the international military jumping competition. Here are three members of the Chilean Army team working out for the contests. Left to right: *Lieut. Humberto Vilches, on Cueca; Capt. Augusto Silva, on Toqui, and Capt. Enrique Franco, on Cacique*

Altho only an infinitesimal proportion of New York's population has the time and the money, much less the inclination, to ride horses, the National Horse Show, held annually in Madison Square Garden, manages to attract capacity crowds to its evening performances.

The reason is that the Horse Show, for all its pomp, polish, and glitter, is something of a circus. It is a circus on a grand and refined scale, and it is also a first-rate show. This year it will be held from November 6 to 12.

Writing in his *Year Book of the Horse*, Robert F. Kelley said: "New York City is a difficult place for anything of this kind, for the city is not overly endowed with a really true sporting sense. In order to have a thing of its kind properly supported, there must be a show connected with it—show in the theatrical sense. This, in the past few years, Ned King, as manager, has seen to."

What George Foley is to the Westminster Dog Show, Col. W. T. Johnson to the Rodeo, Jack Curley to wrestling, Ned King is to the National.

At Clanging Phones

Hard to interview because he is flanked by constantly clanging telephones, Ned King has learned to pick up a conversation readily, regardless of interruptions. Last week he was busily whipping this year's show into shape.

He presents the picture of a courteous, efficient business man with horn-rimmed glasses, iron-gray hair, slightly reddish mustache, close-cropped. His face is ruddy, and neatly punctuated with a wart on the left cheek.

King was born in New York forty-nine years ago. His father, the late Edward King, once was President of the New York Stock Exchange. Both his mother and father rode saddle-horses and King has been around the stables since he was six. He attended Groton, later Harvard, where he studied architecture for a year.

He became an amateur horse-show manager in Darien, Connecticut, "for the fun of it" in 1913, but didn't keep it up. In 1922 he started to draw a race-track cartoon for a New York newspaper. For ten years he drew horse-show cartoons for the *Rider and Driver* magazine and studied etching in Paris under Edouard Leon.

King managed the Cleveland Horse Show in 1930-'31 and has been doing that kind of work ever since. He has been married twice, and has a son twenty-two years old.

His term in architecture has helped him in his work. Laying out a horse-show is an architectural job. Stables must be lined up on paper, exhibitors' horses assigned to their stalls and ingenious jumps provided for. The jumps this year include a stile gate, open ditch, Aiken fence, a collapsible chicken-coop, and a stone wall with a rail on top and brush in front of it. No two jumping classes will have the same course this year.

King and Paul Brown, the artist, designed some of the new jumps.

Because the international military classes provide the greatest public interest (this year's teams include representatives of the United States, the Netherlands, Canada, Chile, the Irish Free State, and France) considerable attention is paid to this part of the show.

Everywhere at Once

King, whose uncle, William F. Wharton, helped found the National in 1883 in New York, never seems harassed by his job, which is something of an achievement, since he has to be everywhere at once after the show has started. His job is to make sure that classes enter the ring and leave without a hitch, and to make sure that the ring is always filled. To him, the crime of a horse-show is a vacant ring.

Last year there were 1,700 horses and that number is expected to be larger this year.

King stays with the show even to the extent of attending most of the parties after the evening performances, altho he frequently arrives at the Garden as early as 6:30 in the morning.

Billiards Comes of Age

"When you and I were young, my pet, there was an institution known as the Pool Parlor which was frowned upon most sternly by the parents of the nation. Reformers and others, who liked to talk for a living, would refer to the Pool Parlor as a cesspool of vice, a breeding-place for crime, and an incubator of all that was just too, too awful.

"Now, alas, pool (we include billiards, of course) has become respectable. The game has grown up, developed a broad 'a' and is received—nay, welcomed—in the best of families."

Tapping out the success story of billiards for *Collier's*, Quentin Reynolds clinched his point by remarking the fact that the amateur pool (pocket billiards) champion of the country is "a middle-aged gentleman of culture and charm, the father of two children, and is in a wholesale furniture business"—J. Howard Shoemaker.

That billiards no longer is played exclusively in what Mr. Reynolds calls "shabby, dingy, side-street emporiums" is indicated by a statement in a recent issue of *Tide:* "More people play billiards these days than play golf. More than 25,000 people took lessons last year for the first time."

Billiards has become an important sport if for no other reason than that the pocket edition of the game is played, according to Reynolds, by "perhaps ten million Americans."

Last year the largest manufacturer of billiard-tables in America offered a booklet of instructions on the fine art of wielding a cue. More than 100,000 letters came in to

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the company, most of them from the "young marrieds" between twenty-one and twenty-five.

Last summer, the company launched a campaign to reach an untouched market—the home. Hitherto, the bulk of its business had been with the commercial billiard establishments.

Faber Birren, a color authority, conducted a series of optical experiments and concluded that a claret purple table-surface would be easier on the eyes than the traditional green. The new color, sunlike green, does not produce an after-image. Mr. Birren chose it because "it has a soft, even sensation over the entire surface of the retina and is a beautiful color, refined, elegant, and of universal appeal."

Next week the new color will be used for the first time in a championship tournament when the three-cushion billiard championship of the world begins in Chicago.

Ziegfeld Influence

The Florenz Ziegfeld influence, already utilized in the Golden Gloves boxing tournaments in New York and Chicago, and in the All-Star football game in Chicago, will be felt during the billiard tournament. The room will be set in amphitheater effect. A public-address system will be used, controlled in such a manner as to keep the crowd informed as to the type of shot, the scoring, etc.

This concern for the spectator, showmanship new to billiards, may annoy the players, but it will mark a definite advance in the promotion of the game as a national sport.

Most colorful of the entrants is Willie Hoppe. The three-cushion championship is the only major title which has eluded him. Unlike Shoemaker, amateur pocket-billiards champion, Hoppe trains regularly for his tournaments. He puts himself on a diet, goes to bed at a regular hour, and exercises as conscientiously as any varsity football player.

Hoppe continues to spend a solid hour practising a single billiard-shot. He takes such good care of his hands that he refuses to drive a car because of the stiffening reaction which the jarring of the wheel brings to his wrists. He started playing billiards at nine; won the 18.2 title for the first time in 1907. Once he played a billiard-match at the White House with the late Nicholas Longworth for President William Howard Taft. Longworth was a first class amateur player.

Johnny Layton, defending champion, likes fresh-water fishing, which is one pastime not dangerous to the hands. He spends the summer months at his camp in northern Wisconsin and makes his home in Sedalia, Missouri. Unlike most of the billiardists, he is an active enthusiast of baseball, boxing, and wrestling, and has played semi-professional baseball.

There isn't much, if any, luck in billiards. According to Reynolds, "grace, ease, precision, and concentration are the four horsemen on which one may ride to a respectable score at billiards."

Possibly for that reason, Hoppe is a student of plane geometry rather than of astrology, since it is the angles and not the stars which affect billiards.

The Winners

Football: College football's army of the undefeated was cut down ruthlessly last Saturday with such teams as Yale, Purdue, Villanova, Washington, and Georgia among the more prominent casualties.

Carnegie Tech's 7—0 victory over the favored Purdue eleven headed the list of upsets which included Leland Stanford's 6—0 triumph over Washington. But Rice won its game from Texas, 28—19.

Last week, all Southeastern Conference teams had been beaten; Notre Dame, Iowa, Minnesota, and Ohio State were the only undefeated major teams in the Midwest; California and U.C.L.A. were undefeated on the Coast; North Carolina was undefeated in the Southern Conference; and in the East, the leading unbeaten teams were Princeton, Army, Dartmouth, Temple, Syracuse, Catholic University, and New York University.

* * *

Notre Dame's powerful passing attack overcame the best team that has come from Annapolis since 1926. Score: Notre Dame, 14; Navy, 0. Elmer Layden apparently has built up another unbeatable eleven in the true Rockne tradition. The game with Ohio State this week-end will be the test.

* * *

With athletic alumni pouring into Ithaca at the request of Cornell's new Director of Athletics, the "Little Pink Team" fell before Princeton, 54—0, which marked not only a new low in the series for Cornell, but also in her football history.

* * *

Dartmouth emerged from its first real test, beating a steadily improving Harvard eleven, 14—6. Whether the Hanovers actually have experienced a football Renaissance should be known this week-end following the Yale game. Dartmouth once more will be on hand to break a jinx which has kept them from ever beating the Bulldog.

* * *

Oze Simmons, one of the country's greatest backs, and Dick Crayne scored the touch-downs that won for Iowa, 19—0, over Illinois last Saturday. Simmons broke through center in the third play of the second period and dashed seventy-one yards for a touch-down.

A Correction

In the article, "Coaching by 'Anonymous,'" in the October 19 issue of The Literary Digest, it was erroneously stated that Leroy N. Mills "never played football at Princeton." He played regularly on the freshman team of 1905. He left Princeton in good standing to study law in New York City.

Credit for the kicking in the 1934 Yale-Princeton game should have gone to Stanley Fuller, not to Kim Whitehead. Mr. Mills has instructed both players in kicking, but has not done any coaching at New York University or at Richmond, as was stated in the article on his work as an amateur punting coach.

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Back to, or Forward With, the Constitution?

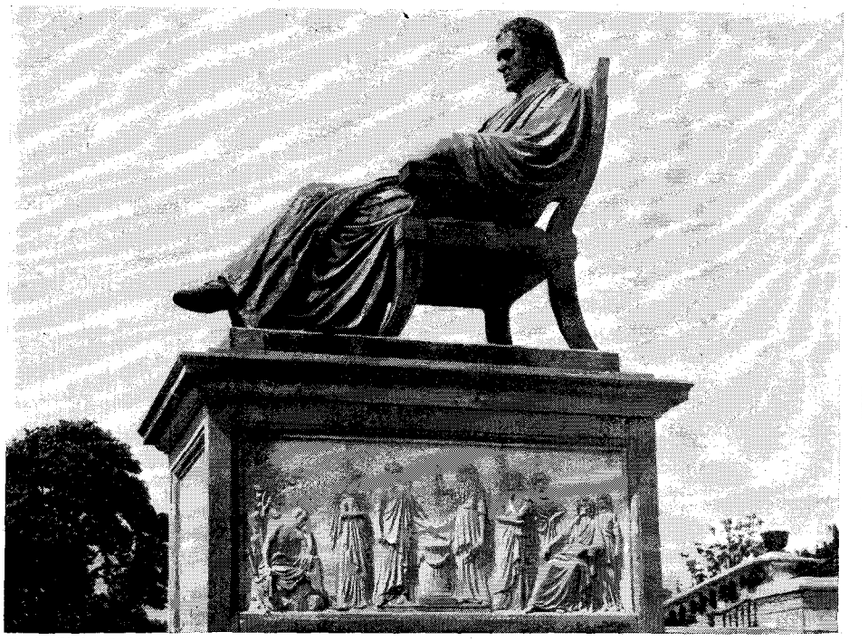
(Continued from page 7)

between the Executive and the Court, not between the Court and Congress. When the Court granted Marbury's preliminary motion, this was considered a direct attack upon the Executive.

Madison ignored the proceedings. Jefferson thus defied the Court, asserting the Executive's independence as a coordinate branch of the Government.

What could the Court do? If it took action against Madison "Jefferson would have denounced the illegality of such a decision," says Beveridge, "and laughed at the Court's predicament. In short, had the writ to Madison been issued, the Court would have been powerless to enforce obedience to its own mandate.

"If, on the contrary, the Court dismissed the case, the Republican [Jeffersonian] doctrines that the national courts could not direct Executives to obey the laws, and that the Judiciary could not invalidate Acts of Congress would by acquiescence have been admitted."



Charles Phelps Cushing

Outside the Capitol in Washington sits the image of John Marshall, who as Chief Justice did much to shape the course of future legislation

Principle Asserted

But Marshall avoided both horns of the dilemma. For years it had been his purpose, says Beveridge, to establish the "principle of supervisory power of the Judiciary over legislation," and he made this "insignificant case" the occasion for asserting that principle. He did so by persuading his associates that a section of the Judiciary Act of 1789 was unconstitutional—an Act which conferred upon the Supreme Court the power to issue writs of mandamus and prohibition.

But, instead of simply ruling that the section was unconstitutional, and, therefore, that the Court had no power to act, Marshall wished to assert the right of the Judiciary over the Executive, according to Boudin. Therefore, he reversed the order of the questions as they had been submitted, the first of which was whether the Supreme Court could issue a writ of mandamus in any case.

"If his only purpose," says Boudin, "had been merely to announce the Court's authority to declare an Act of Congress unconstitutional, he would naturally have taken up the questions in the order presented to him by counsel in the argument of the case, which was also the logical order of considering the case, *for the first and fundamental question was the power of the Court to issue the writ of mandamus.*

"If Marshall had done that, he would have had his opportunity of declaring Section 13 of the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional. But that would have been the end of the matter. He would never have had a chance of considering Mr. Marbury's right to the commission, and therefore could not have excoriated Jefferson for failure to deliver the same, nor have asserted the right of Judiciary to order its delivery by the Executive."

When the case came down, there was almost no comment over this crucial decision which to-day has such great significance. Jefferson's Republicans claimed a victory because the mandamus did not issue; the Court had backed down. The Republicans could not get excited at the Federalists covering their retreat with rhetoric. And rhetoric it then seemed to be. For fifty-four years the Court nullified no Congressional statutes. Then, in 1857, the Dred Scott Decision came, denying that Congress had power to prohibit the spread of slavery, a decision that was reversed by the War Between the States.

While Marshall's decision did not perturb his kinsman in the White House, its epochal importance in the later history of the nation has made it a subject of study, praise and attack by lawyers and scholars and, to-day, by the public. He said, in part:

"Certainly all those who have framed written Constitutions contemplate them as forming the fundamental and paramount law of the nation, and consequently, the theory of every such government must be, that an act of the legislature repugnant to the Constitution is void. . . .

"It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. . . .

"So if a law be in opposition to the Constitution . . . the Court must determine which of these conflicting rules governs the case."

This line of reasoning has been attacked by those who do not admit that the Constitution conferred upon the Supreme Court the power of judicial review. It is now generally conceded, however, that the Constitutional Convention intended this power to be exercised over State (if not Federal) action; and the Supreme Court asserted this power after Marbury *vs.* Madison.

But defiance of the Court is as old as the Court; the States did not surrender without a struggle.

When the Supreme Court issued a mandate to the Virginia Court of Appeals, the latter challenged the former's power of judicial review and refused to obey the mandate. Three years later (1819) when Marshall handed down the famous case of McCulloch *vs.* Maryland, holding that a State could not tax a Federal institution, Ohio refused to consider the decision binding.

Dramatic Case

An even more dramatic case came during Jackson's Administration when both the stern-eyed President and the State of Georgia ignored a Supreme Court mandate.

It is interesting to note that Jackson held, in Boudin's words, that "under our constitutional system the Supreme Court was a law only unto the Judiciary, but not unto the President or Congress." As Jackson once wrote in a veto message:

"It is as much the duty of the House of Representatives, of the Senate and of the President to decide upon the constitutionality of any bill or resolution which may be presented to them for passage or approval as it is of the supreme judges when it may be brought before them for judicial decision.

"The opinion of the judges has no more authority over Congress than the opinion of Congress has over the judges, and on that point the President is independent of both."

So said the old Indian fighter, who, with Jefferson, is idolized by the Democratic Party to-day. Many still cling to the position he then stated. And the argument over constitutionalism grows louder as the 1936

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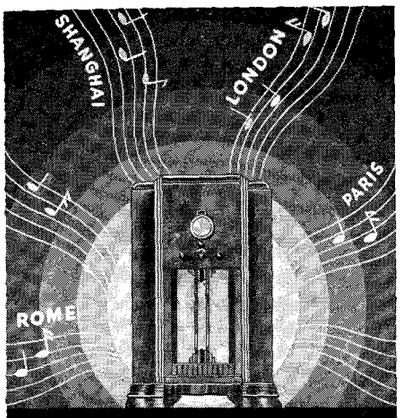

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Presidential campaign approaches. Does the Constitution authorize the Supreme Court to pass upon an Act of Congress? Three major trends may be seen in the debate. A few quotations will illustrate the views of those who say that the Constitution does not confer the power upon the Court, those who say that it does, and those who say that it does not definitely assign the power but that the framers assumed that the Court would exercise it.

"The Constitution," says Andrew C. McLaughlin in "A Constitutional History of the United States," "contains no explicit grant of power to declare Acts void, and the debates in the Convention do not banish all doubt—if anyone wishes or is anxious to doubt—concerning the intention of the framers or their assumption that this power, not explicitly granted, would nevertheless be exercised.

"A careful examination of the debates will, however, probably convince the skeptic that men of the Convention made that assumption."

Pro and Con

Noting the claim that it was not the intention of the Constitution's framers to confer such power upon the Supreme Court, Charles A. Beard, in his "An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States," answers the statement:

"In view of the evidence on the other side, it is incumbent upon those who make this assertion to bring forward positive evidence to the effect that judicial control was not a part of the Philadelphia program."

But not only did the framers intend the Supreme Court to have this power—they actually wrote their intention into the Constitution. This is the assertion of James M. Beck, former Solicitor General of the United States, and an authority on constitutional law. In his book, "The Constitution of the United States," Mr. Beck cites those parts of the document referring to the Court, and asserts:

"The power of the Court to disregard (technically it does not nullify) any law of a State or of the Federal Congress or any act of any public official in violation of the provisions of the Constitution was clearly recognized in the debates of the Convention. . . . The Constitution made the Supreme Court the final conscience of the nation with respect to the powers of Government, and such it has continued to be with unbroken success to this day."

On the other hand, Mr. Boudin sees no warrant for believing that the framers of the Constitution assumed that the Supreme Court would exercise power over legislative acts. One of the quotations he supplies, taken from a speech by Senator Breckenridge of Kentucky in Jefferson's Administration, illuminates another angle of the debate.

"I did not expect, Sir," said Senator Breckenridge, "to find the doctrine of the power of the courts to annul Acts of Congress, as unconstitutional, so seriously insisted on. . . . I would ask where they got that power, and who checks the courts when they violate the Constitution? . . . Is it not extraordinary, that if this high power was intended, it should nowhere appear?"

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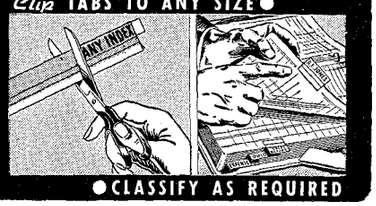

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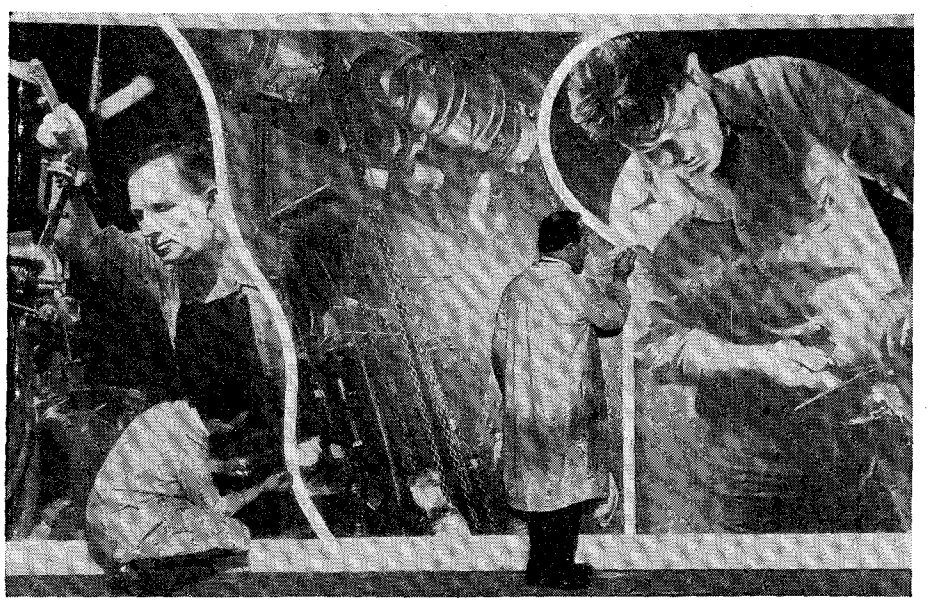
Automobile Show Does Its Part as Trade-Spur

Industry Heeds Roosevelt Plea; Date Advanced to Speed Factories, Spread Work Among 5,000,000; New Cars Are Heavier, Roomier, More Multi-Colored



Putting up photographic murals depicting the industry, at the National Automobile Show in Grand Central Palace, New York City

Motordom officially rings up the curtain on its 1936 model automobiles this Saturday. Three floors of city-block size in New York City's Grand Central Palace house the annual National Automobile Show.

Commercial cars, even a taxicab, vie with passenger-cars for popular interest. Four British makes demonstrate the skill of Great Britain's engineers. On one floor automobile accessories cover all available space.

The Ford Motor Company is not a member of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, the show's sponsor. This prominent producer exhibits its Fords and Lincolns a few blocks away at the Hotel Astor. Otherwise, the main show houses new creations of virtually all leading manufacturers. Throughout the country this month other shows and display-rooms carry the 1936-model parade to the public.

Show-time comes about two months earlier this year. Last January President Roosevelt called motor-company officials to the White House. Could they agree to announce new models of passenger-automobiles and hold shows in the fall, "as a means of facilitating regularization of employment?"

Buying-Peak in Spring

Traditionally motor-manufacturers retool for new models in the late fall and start assembly-lines moving toward the end of the year. Show-time is early in January. Production soars during early months in the year to meet the buying-peak in April, May, and June. Temperate weather brings out buyers.

Employment in factories follows the production level, turning down sharply in the fall as plants begin change-over operations for new models. Would November introduction of new models stimulate earlier purchases, tend to flatten out the spring buying-peak, and spread employment and production more evenly throughout the year?

"The January show-date was selected thirty-five years ago when 90 per cent. of the cars were of the open type," explained the Automobile Manufacturers' Association. "With closed-car production now 99 per cent. of the total, and the demand for open sport models limited largely to the spring months, the new date is looked upon by sales-managers as a happy adjustment that will offer automobile employees greater security in their jobs and a more equitable distribution of their work."

Stability Sought

"Our industry considers this event of outstanding importance in its efforts to level off the peaks and valleys of employment in the industry," declared Alvan Macauley, Association President. "We are hopeful that by advancing the beginning of new-model production from the first of the year to the fall, more constant employment, spread over more months, for workers directly or indirectly dependent upon automobile manufacture, will result.

"If, as we expect, the experiment proves successful, we are confident that it will increase the annual earnings of automobile-workers to a level well above that of comparable factory-workers anywhere in the world."

Mr. Macauley, also President of the Packard Motor Car Company, predicted the best year for the industry since the 1929 peak production of 5,621,715 units:

Production Increases

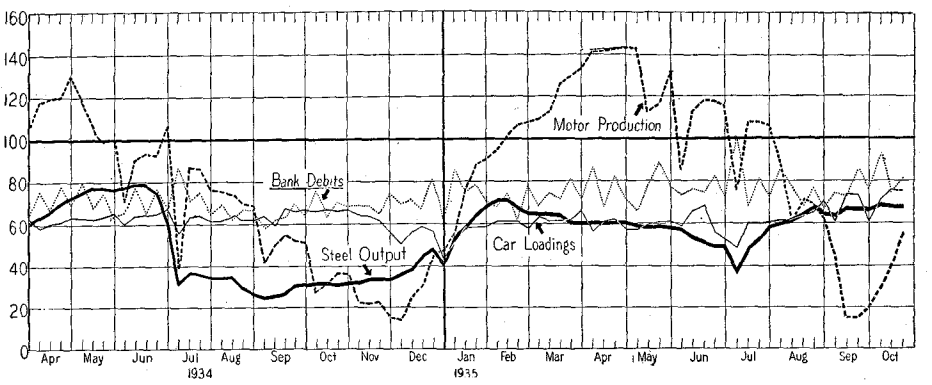
"In the United States and Canada this year our industry is expected to produce 2,960,000 passenger-cars and 740,000 trucks, a total of 3,700,000 units, which is an increase of 29 per cent. over last year."

Most experts bettered Mr. Macauley's estimate and forecasts. Production topped 3,000,000 units for 1935's first nine months; many assembly-lines started new-model production in October.

"Quotas fixed by individual companies for 1936 are stiff," commented Burnham Finney, Detroit Editor of the *Iron Age*. "In fact, the high goals established by sales-managers are bound to result in a competitive fight for business such as the industry hasn't seen recently. If every maker attains its bogey, production and sales next year will run around 4,500,000 units."

Early viewers of the coming motor-parade generally found heavier cars, better upholstery, more color, better brakes, more passenger-space, and improved exterior design. Early price announcements were down somewhat on most models, and up on a few. But most manufacturers postponed extreme changes in motors and car-bodies.

"Not having many mechanical changes to proclaim," *Steel* magazine decided, "advertising copy-writers are being driven to



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly average of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ended October 19

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pæans of praise over beauty. And, truth be told, only a man with a cold eye and a flat pocketbook can scan most of the new models without being covetous."

Business Week complimented H. J. Klinger, "Pontiac's courageously frank chief," upon his explanation: "The upturn in business is a natural impetus which will carry sale of cars to greater heights in 1936 without necessity for basic changes in design at this time."

Automobile activity brings a rush of orders to many allied and feeder industries. Steel, rubber, glass, aluminum, lumber, plastics, and many other products flow into the finished motor-car. Automobiles take much lubricating oil and 85 per cent. of gasoline production, 17,000,000,000 gallons in 1934.

Jobs Aid 5,000,000

Altho the workers employed in car and truck factories average under 400,000 in this country, the number employed directly and indirectly stretches over 5,000,000.

Railroads suffer from bus and truck competition but gain in car-load freight movements of automobile products. In 1934 gasoline used for automobile purposes totaled 1,140,000 car-loads and produced revenues of $153,638,000.

Recent estimates place railroad earnings on shipments of finished motor-vehicle parts and tires at $109,000,000 for this year, a gain of 29 per cent. over 1934. Iron and steel used in motor-vehicle manufacture will total approximately 190,000 car-loads of rail freight; oil, coal, lumber, and other supplies, 400,000 car-loads. Motor-exports will occupy approximately 80,000,000 cubic feet in outgoing steamships.

More than 54 per cent. of new passenger-car buyers last year purchased on the instalment plan.

New Registrations

Last mid-week the *Automotive Daily News*, trade newspaper, reported latest 1936 data on new passenger-car registrations.

The figures, exactly comparative, show the relative position of the cars both this year and last. They cover all States for the full eight months and only those thirty-two States in September, 1934, that have reported so far in September, 1935:

MAKE	1935	POS.	1934	POS.
Ford	662,204	1	440,150	1
Chevrolet	484,297	2	418,384	2
Plymouth	298,138	3	246,853	3
Dodge	135,922	4	71,686	4
Oldsmobile	111,930	5	56,248	6
Pontiac	107,004	6	59,851	5
Buick	48,262	7	47,598	7
Terraplane	40,703	8	32,199	9
Chrysler	33,525	9	20,673	10
Studebaker	30,191	10	32,891	8
Packard	22,960	11	4,639	17
De Soto	21,040	12	8,968	14
Hudson	15,973	13	15,410	11
Lafayette	13,140	14	6,229	15
Nash	13,075	15	11,135	12
Graham	12,450	16	10,380	13
LaSalle	8,322	17	4,039	19
Willys	7,362	18	5,510	16
Hupmobile	6,018	19	4,465	18
Auburn	4,324	20	3,896	20
Cadillac	3,591	21	3,787	21
Reo	2,975	22	2,946	22
Lincoln	1,252	23	1,543	23
Pierce-Arrow	583	24	1,399	24
Miscellaneous	502		2,327	
Total	2,085,743		1,513,156	

Steel magazine predicted that "the 1936 motor race for supremacy among the 'big little three' may be a tight one."

Market Shoots Upward

New Highs for the Year; Motors Lead the Advance

"Six years ago to-day," wrote Michael J. Saada in the New York *Post* on Tuesday of last week, "the greatest speculative drama in history was rushing swiftly to its final curtain.

"The closing act opened on October 22, 1929, when a stock-market structure of prodigious size first began to rock violently, and then started the steepest toboggan of stock prices in history."

Last week was different. The market shot upward again, setting new high quotations for the year, and carrying industrials to the best general level since the autumn of 1931.

Week of Fireworks

Motors, stimulated by the early showing of new cars, led the advance. Chrysler, touching 88¾, set a new high since 1929. General Motors, at 52¼, hung up a new high mark since 1930. Auburn, Packard, Studebaker, Hupp, and Reo set new highs for the year.

The fireworks started Monday. In the week's first market, trading was the heaviest since July 26, 1934. A total of 2,872,000 shares changed hands, motors accounting for about one-fourth of the total. In the forefront of the fifteen most active stocks raced nine motor and motor-accessory issues.

The motors dipped on Tuesday, but came back strong on Wednesday. "Trading was most active here," observed C. Norman Stabler, Financial Editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, writing of activity in the motor-issues, "and when this group rallied the balance of the list tended to follow."

Food, utility, oil, railroad, and manufacturing shares followed the motors in the advance.

Robert Laffan, writing of the utilities in *The Wall Street Journal*, commented:

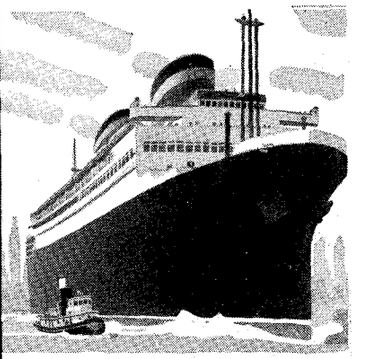
"Renewed bullishness on the utility stocks is based on optimism which has been built up as a result of the sustained use of electricity. It is assumed that current record-breaking consumption is sufficient to give the power companies an off-set to rate reductions and tax increases, and at the same time add a little to net."

Boom Under Way?

Ralph Hendershot, Financial Editor of the New York *World-Telegram*, paused to consider whether the long-predicted boom was under way.

"From all indications," mused Mr. Hendershot, "it may well be deduced that the boom ship already has set sails and is on its way. The skies are clear despite the Securities and Exchange Commission and the more rigid rules of the New York Stock Exchange. Where it is headed, and what ports it may touch before the journey is completed, are open to all sorts of conjecture.

"Some of the experts predict that it eventually will land on another pile of rocks."



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POPULAR MECHANICS

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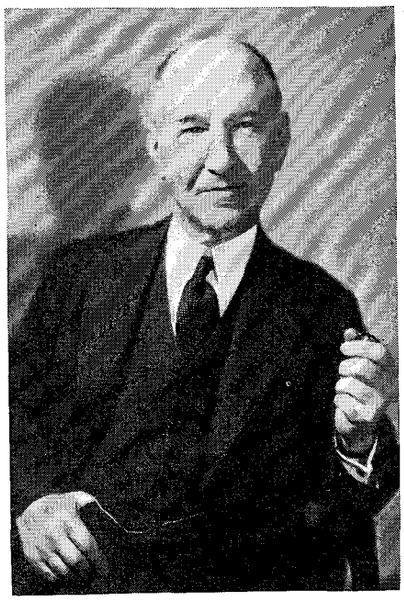
The New Haven Would Reorganize

Railroad, Denied $5,000,000 RFC Loan, Goes to U. S. Court; Earnings Drop in Six-Years' Sharp Downward Spiral

Keystone



Underwood

Howard S. Palmer (left), *President, and Edward G. Buckland, Board Chairman, of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company*

Last week, for the third time, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company took its pitcher to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation well. Short of liquid assets, it wanted to borrow $5,000,000 to pay state and municipal taxes. Under the law, it had to get permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the loan.

The Commission, finding that the railroad, on the basis of earnings, could not reasonably be expected to meet its fixed charges, and that the collateral offered was inadequate, said "No."

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the allied Pennroad Corporation, own 22.8 per cent. of the New Haven common and preferred stock. At the end of 1934 they were the two largest common stockholders.

Reorganization Move

Next day, in New Haven, Connecticut, the New Haven company filed a petition in United States District Court for reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. Thus, the road ended a six-years' spiral from its 1929 peak to the brink of receivership.

Howard S. Palmer, President of the Company since November 1, 1934, said the management believed "the diverse interests of numerous and widely scattered [security] holders will be best served under a Section 77 proceeding."

With this view the New York *Journal of Commerce* agreed. Conceding that capitalization must be scaled down, the newspaper remarked: "The fixed charges of this enterprise, incurred in part years ago to finance the purchase of street-railways and other properties not now productive, are almost $18,000,000 annually."

The dominant railroad of thickly-populated New England, the New Haven operates 4,856.76 miles of track in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

Its operating ratio (ratio of operating expenses to operating income) charts the story of its rise and fall.

In 1923, with operating revenue mounting to $141,929,000, the road's operating ratio touched 80.20 per cent.—a figure to make railroad officials shudder. Six years later, in 1929, with operating revenue only $529,000 greater than in 1923, the management pulled the operating ratio down to 66.07 per cent.—a cut of 14.13 per cent.

Stock Above Par

In a boiling stock market, New Haven common, worth less than $10 in 1923, sold for more than its $100 par value. At the year's end, the company found it had earned 11 per cent. on the common stock.

Next year the road started its drop toward the courts. Passenger revenue, uniquely profitable to the New Haven, sank from $46,842,159 in 1929 to a low of $20,474,644 in 1933. Freight revenue crashed from $78,750,785 in 1929 to $40,199,598 in 1933.

The management slashed operating expenses. But motor-cars, buses, trucks, and depression cut too deeply into revenues. The operating ratio rose steadily to touch 76.09 per cent. in 1934. Last year, in other words, 76.09 cents out of every dollar the management took in went to operate the railroad.

Recalling a time when New Haven common was "a 'Blue Chip' of New England, esteemed by thrifty investors," Roger Carleson, writing in *The Magazine of Wall Street* in May of last year, commented:

"Bad management and overexpansion ended that happy era many years ago. Under President Charles S. Mellen (President from 1903 to 1913), the objective was to acquire control of all transportation mediums in New England and along the New England coast."

"Not to any one cause does the New Haven owe its present predicament, unless it be to the empire-building ambitions of the Mellen régime," remarked the Hartford *Courant*.

Editor on Reserve Board

Editorial writers ordinarily pass by the appointment of a Class C director of one of the twelve regional Federal Reserve Banks unless their newspaper happens to be in the bank's district. Class C directors constitute three out of nine on each bank's Governing Board.

But J. David Stern's appointment as a director of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Board last week brought New York comment.

Mr. Stern, a newspaper publisher, owns the Philadelphia *Record*, the New York *Post*, and New Jersey newspapers.

When he bought the New York *Evening Post* late in 1933, President Roosevelt wrote: "As you once laughingly remarked, there are times when a 'hair-shirt' is a good thing for an Administration. I always welcome honest and constructive criticism, as you know, and you are one of the people upon whom I can count to get honest convictions."

Vigorous Crusader

The New York *Herald Tribune* noted that Mr. Stern "has been a vigorous editorial opponent of anything savoring of a balanced budget.

"His hero has been Marriner S. Eccles; his pet hates have been Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the Budget, and Harold L. Ickes—both of whom he regarded as 'penny-pinchers' who were interfering with the efforts of the government to spend its way to recovery."

Under the caption "Mr. Eccles Appoints," *The Wall Street Journal* noted that "Class C Directors are selected by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which Board, in turn, is appointed by the President."

Views Republished

Without comment, it listed some of the views set forth in the editorial columns of Mr. Stern's papers:

"'The time has come to assert your (President Roosevelt's) independence from bankers, to use the $2,800,000 profit from gold devaluation of the dollar and the $3,000,000,000 of greenbacks authorized by Congress.'

"'*The Post* believes in inflation, in the Government creating new credit.'"

Advertising and Selling described Mr. Stern when he took over *The Evening Post:*

"In appearance, J. David Stern belies his cognomen of a hard-boiled, scrappy editor. He looks more like a mild-mannered, pleasant, bespectacled merchant with nary a care in the world."

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Laval: "Involuntary Dictator"

"Middle-Roader," in French Politics Twenty-One Years, "Without Making an Enemy," and "Owes Nothing to Anybody But Himself"

Pierre Laval likes to run France's foreign affairs. He believes in face-to-face diplomacy, which gives him the edge in bargaining.

With the obstinate patience of an Auvergnat peasant, he thinks twenty times before clinching a deal. Thus, for his indecision over signing the Franco-Russian Security Pact, critics called him "a dust-bin of conflicting desires."

But he does not like the Premiership, lately a thankless task of uncertain duration. One balmy day last June, France's short, heavy-featured Foreign Minister swallowed his dislike.

Caught in another political *impasse*, Parliament packed up, went home, and called him to the helm again as virtual dictator *pro tem*. For six months he was to institute by decree measures designed to pull the nation out of a financial and economic slough.

Curbs Demonstrations

Last week that power drew to an end as Senators and Deputies from all over France prepared to return to their seats in Paris. On his desk at the Quai d'Orsay lay a fresh batch of decrees—probably his last. Disturbed by the growing activities of Fascist elements, Laval decided to curb public demonstrations and the use of firearms.

Weighing the results and reaction of his involuntary "dictatorship," the swarthy Premier was roundly pleased.

"Laval, who is no foolish optimist," commented Janet Flanner in the November *Forum*, "said that if the Decree Laws were unsuccessful he would be unpopular—for once a poor guess. The Decrees are so far successful principally because no one knows how to apply them, and among moderate minds Laval is still popular."

Keystone

Pierre Laval, believer in face-to-face diplomacy

Once again he had steered the middle course which had carried him to the top in France. Wits again remarked that the name L-a-v-a-l read the same from left to right or from right to left.

"Laval has long been a unique figure and is now the most important figure in contemporary French politics," Miss Flanner continued. "In twenty-one years he has made a career without making an enemy. Certain politicians owe him something—but not everything, which would be awkward; he owes nothing to anybody but himself—the perfect state of parliamentary grace.

"Laval's eyes are Oriental black buttons, his hair inky and straight as a Pathan's, his Turkish teeth capable of cartoon; his face is as alert and mobile as a gypsy horse-trader's. Besides being innkeeper, his father was also butcher and ran the mountain mail-coach.

"He is not impressive at first sight," declared the Paris correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian*, "and yet he has a personality that grows on you."

Not Authoritative

Laval is not authoritative like Clemenceau; not eloquent like Briand; not decisive like Poincaré. With his mellow Auvergnat voice, he says: "Is this in the interest of my country, first; of civilization, next?" To this end, the spear-head of his foreign policy is inclusion of Germany in the general framework of European security.

French observers believe he would not be unhappy if the returning Parliament allowed him to concentrate on German and other pressing foreign affairs under the leadership of another Premier.

"Only the autumnal reassembling of the French Parliament will show whether Laval stays in power, where he should be," remarked Miss Flanner. "If he fails, only time will tell who will be inefficiently chosen to fill his place. Laval has grown into a much greater man than he originally intended."

Presidential Possibility

Years ago President Theodore Roosevelt explained to his namesake son how a top spins on its own peg. "I want you to do the same yourself," he counselled. Young Theodore Roosevelt sought to follow that advice. "Please judge me by myself," he asks.

To-day, not a few persons believe that the hard-hitting Colonel, who so closely resembles his father, is the logical 1936 opponent of his distant relative, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whom he once called a "maverick."

He is forty-eight. Born at Oyster Bay, New York, he was educated at Harvard,

Keystone

Colonel Roosevelt: "Not a candidate"

where he completed the usual four-year course in three.

His first job when he left Harvard was with a carpet factory in Connecticut. He was twenty years old and he earned $7 a week. Promoted by degrees he was sent to San Francisco as a representative of the firm, became active in politics and was one of a group of three who persuaded James Rolph, Jr.—later Governor of the State—to run for Mayor of San Francisco.

From 1912 to 1924 he was variously a partner of a Wall Street banking firm, one of the founders of the Plattsburg Training Camp, a member of the New York Assembly, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Following an unsuccessful campaign for Governor of New York against Alfred E. Smith in 1924 he led two scientific expeditions in Asia in 1925 and 1928-'29. On his return in 1929 he was appointed Governor of Puerto Rico, and, in 1932, Governor General of the Philippines.

War Record

During the World War he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He has been decorated numerous times. He is entitled to wear the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, and the French Croix de Guerre with three palms. He is a member of the French Legion of Honor, and was one of the organizers of the American Legion.

He is the author of a number of books and is associated with the Country Life Press in Garden City. Once very much the athlete, he now goes in only for tennis.

Asked by THE LITERARY DIGEST what qualifications he felt the candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination should possess, he said: "The Presidential nominee should be a man of deep conviction and iron determination. He will have to face work which can not fail to make him unpopular if he does it honestly and fearlessly. . . . He must be a man who searches with an open mind for sound solutions to problems, a man in whom idealism is wedded to common sense.

"I," he added, "am not a candidate."

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The Spice of Life

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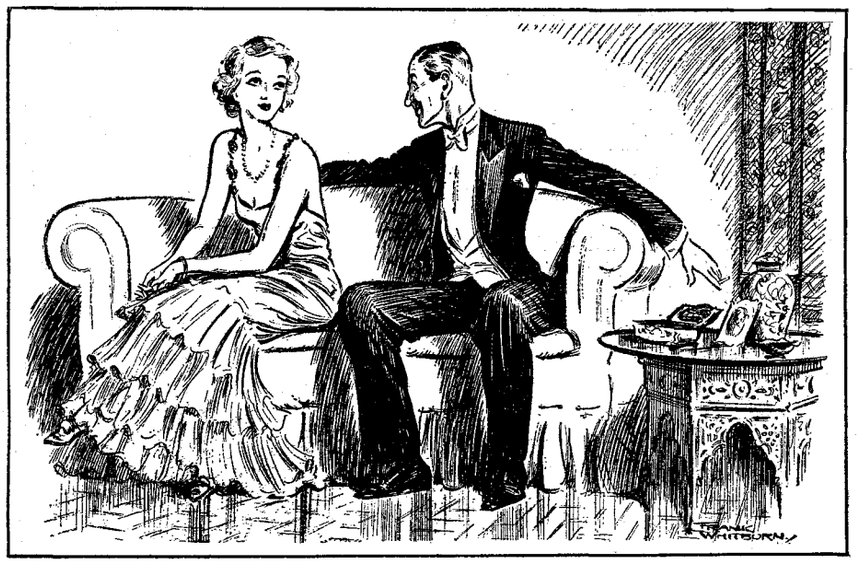

"The man I marry must be brave, handsome, generous, clever—but not conceited." "Jove! How lucky we met!"
—The Humorist *(London)*

Open Season All Year.—JUDGE—"You are accused of shooting squirrels out of season. Have you any plea?"

HIM—"Yes, your honor. Self-defense."—*Columbia Jester.*

Even If They're Not in the Dictionary.—For a true insight into a man's character, study his use of words, says an educator. Such a method should prove a pronounced success.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

Unusual Faithfulness.—Another English novel has been filmed in America. Cinema-goers in this country should have no difficulty in recognizing it on the screen, as the title remains exactly as the author wrote it.—*The Humorist (London).*

No Training.—Once a Western town held a Charley Chaplin contest. Prizes were to be given to those who could imitate Charley Chaplin. When Charley heard about it he immediately entered the contest. He came in second.—*American Humorist.*

A Paid-up Policy.—"What would I get," inquired the man who had just insured his property against fire, "if this building should burn down to-night?"

"I would say," replied the insurance agent, "about ten years."—*New York Post.*

Splitting Hairs.—Hair-dressers, a Chicago dispatch informs us, complain that "ordinary barbers in the Midwest are calling themselves hair-dressers, to the great detriment of the advanced profession."

Reminds us of the late Judge Joseph Quinn of the Massachusetts Superior Court. In his court one day the District Attorney, questioning a witness, asked: "You are a barber, aren't you?" The witness replied, pompously, "I am a tonsorial artist." "Well, now," put in Judge Quinn, "isn't that splitting hairs?"—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Swank.—"Anne Mae," said the mistress of the house, finally giving way to curiosity, "I notice you have been taking our empty grapefruit hulls home with you. What do you do with them?"

The Negro maid looked up at her mistress with a sheepish grin. "Yes'um," she admitted, "I'se been carrying 'em home. I'se think they make my garbage look so stylish."—*The Country Gentleman.*

Concealed Evidence.—"Pardon me," said the stranger, "are you a resident here?"

"Yes," was the answer. "I've been here goin' on fifty years. What kin I do for you?"

"I am looking for a criminal lawyer," said the stranger. "Have you any here?"

"Well," said the other, "we're pretty sure we have, but we can't prove it."—*Troy (N. Y.) Record.*

Mr. Keily's Job.—Mr. Keily has a Works-Progress job. "I am one of those poor guys who can't even shovel straight," confesses he. "But I have my uses. Quite a lot of work we do is done wrong and that's where I come in. Every time the inspector comes along and finds fault my boss calls me over to him and in a loud voice says: 'Keily, it's guys like you that's the matter with this country.' And that makes him feel better."—*Collier's.*

"Higher" Education.—Notes from school papers collected from near and far:

Benjamin Franklin's father was a tallow chandelier.

The ancient Greeks planted colonists for their food supply.

The heart is located on the west side of the body.

Sir Walter Raleigh was once put out when a servant found him with a fire in his head.

The Romans were too thickly populated to be very comfortable.—*Boston Herald.*

Slips That Pass in the Type

Crushing Is Mild.—Prohibition of Italian exports to Italy would be a crushing blow.—*Memphis paper.*

Combining the Best of Each.—FRIGIDAIRE; Half horse, 3 coils, for sale cheap.—*Yuba City (Calif.) paper.*

A Thorough Job.—The subcommittee decided to cuss the proposal at greater length to-morrow.—*Brooklyn paper.*

Good for the Crops.—The indications are for fair and farmer weather to-day and to-night.—*New York City paper.*

Winding Up in Style.—The final bang concert of the season will be given this evening at 7:30 by the —— —— band at Fort Crook.—*Omaha (Neb.) paper.*

A Strenuous Exercise.—"Hundreds of masks of the kind worn by the 'devil dancers' of old Ceylon, when they were engaged in exercising the devil."—*Birmingham Mail (England).*

No Short-Circuits?—The former airport, operated by the Association, is one of the most dangerous from the standpoint of wires as a large series of steel towers carry unusually powerful wives past the east side of the field. . .—*Indianapolis (Ind.) paper.*

That's News!—TAXI DRIVER IS RETURNED HERE; INDIANAPOLIS MAN CHARGED WITH WRECKLESS DRIVING.—*Head-line in Rushville (Ind.) paper.*

A Strict Diet.—After rushing to the hospital, he was examined by Dr. —— —— who put him on a diet that involved no foods and no liquids.—*Los Angeles (Calif.) paper.*

What About the Older People?—
$13.95 Long Youth Beds $10.89
Large and Comfy Enough for Children Up to 172 Years of Age!
—*Philadelphia paper.*

Back-Seat Drivers?—Secretary of State Barrows announced plans for an outdoor billboard advertising campaign against carless automobile drivers.—*Augusta (Me.) paper.*

We Hope They Use Gas!—CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY SESSION TO DRAW 10,000; DELEGATES GATHER FOR THE OPENING TO-MORROW.—*Head-line in Chicago paper.*

Wonder If They're Good Marksmen?—"Abyssinia will depend on a few highly trained troops at the border, but gorilla warfare for the most part," he said.—*Pasadena (Calif.) paper.*

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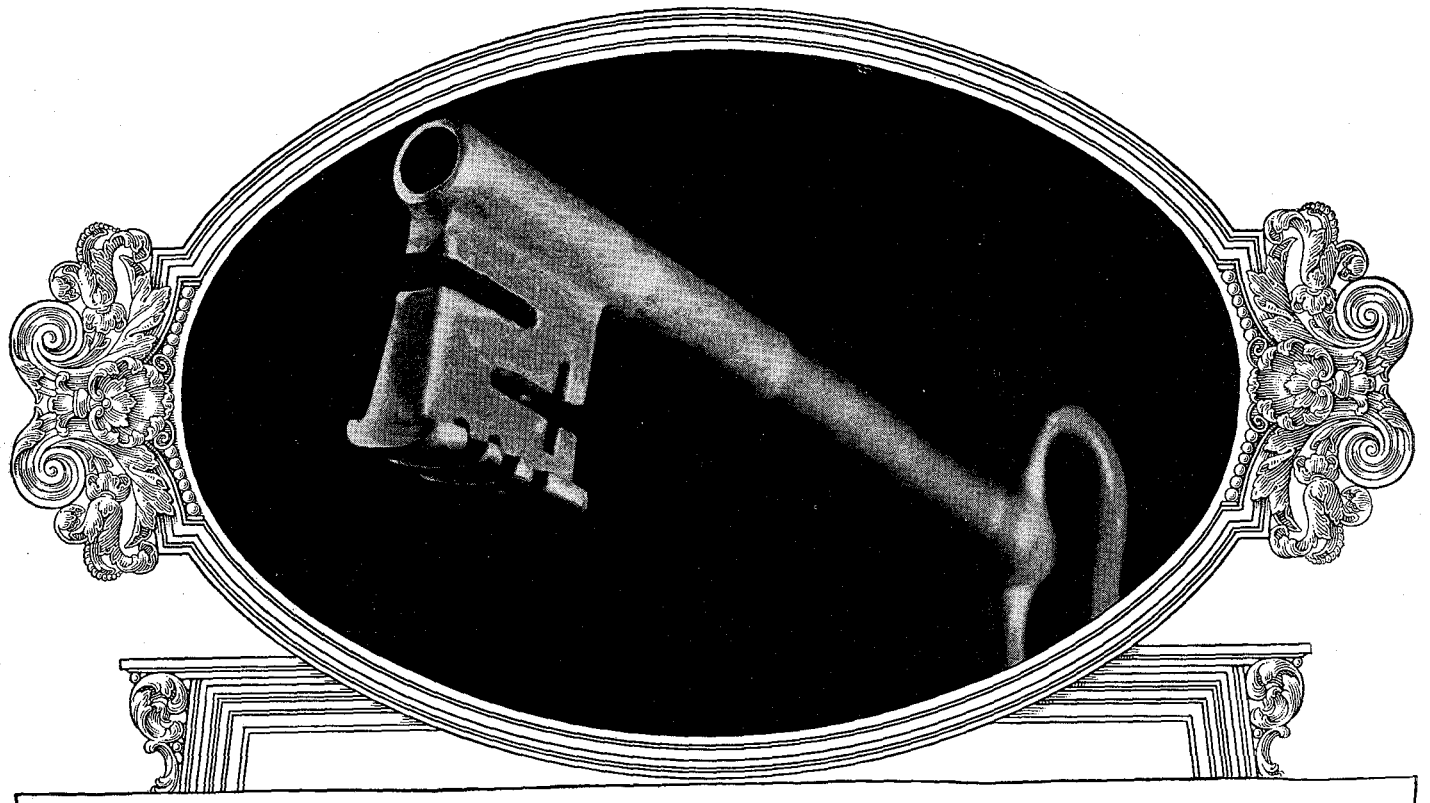

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